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The Mississippi election case of Lynch v. Chalmers in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **959, 960**.

The California election case of Lynch v. Vandever in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1012**.

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The Vermont election case of Lyon v. Smith in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **761**.

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McCARTHY.

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McCLOUD.

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McCLURG.

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McCORMACK, JOHN W., of Massachusetts, Chairman.

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McCREARY.

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McCREARY, JAMES B., of Kentucky, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

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McDUFFIE, GEORGE, of South Carolina, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—
 Enrolled bills. Volume **IV**, section **4646**.

MACE.

The mace is the symbol of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and is borne by that officer while enforcing order on the floor. Volume **II**, section **1346**.
 The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms having attempted, without the mace, to enforce an order of the Speaker on a Member, a question of privilege arose therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1347**.

MACE—Continued.

When the House attends in the Senate the Sergeant-at-Arms does not bear the mace. Volume **V**, section **7045**.

Extreme disorder arising on the floor, the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce order with the mace. Volume **VI**, section **258**.

Instance wherein the Sergeant-at-Arms carried the mace to the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2530**.

McFARLAND.

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McGANN.

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McGAVIN.

The Illinois election case of Kunz v. McGavin, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **118**.

McGINNIS.

The West Virginia election case of McGinnis v. Alderson in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1036**.

McGRORTY.

The Utah election case of McGrorty v. Hooper in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **467**.

McGUIRE.

The election case of Cross v. McGuire, from the Territory of Oklahoma, in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **732**.

McHENRY.

The Kentucky election case of McHenry v. Yeaman in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **378**.

McKEE.

The Kentucky election case of McKee v. Young in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **451**.

McKENNEY.

The Virginia election case of Thorp v. McKenney in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1072**.

McKENZIE.

The Virginia election case of Lewis McKenzie in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **372**.

The Virginia election case of McKenzie v. Kitchen in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **374**.

The Virginia election case of Whittlesey v. McKenzie in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **462**.

The Virginia election case of McKenzie v. Braxton in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **639**, **640**.

MACKAY.

The South Carolina election case of Buttz v. Mackey in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **920**.

The South Carolina election case of Mackey v. O'Connor in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, sections **735**, **736**.

McKINLEY.

The Ohio election case of Wallace v. McKinley in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **986-989**.

McKISSICK.

The South Carolina election case of McKissick v. Wallace in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **651**.

McLANE.

The Pennsylvania election case of Farr v. McLane in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

McLAURIN.

The South Carolina election case of Wilson v. McLaurin in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

McLEAN.

The election case of James H. McLean, from Missouri, in the Forty-seventh Congress, Volume **I**, section **553**.

The Missouri election case of McLean v. Broadhead in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **996**.

The Pennsylvania election case of McLean v. Bowman in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **98**.

McMILLAN, THOMAS S., of South Carolina, Chairman.

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The Senate election case of Pinchback, McMillen, Marr, and Eustis, from Louisiana, in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. Volume **I**, sections **347-353**.

McMILLIN, BENTON, of Tennessee, Speaker Pro Tempore.

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Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4828**.

Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **7018**.

House as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4931**.

Substitute amendment. Volume **V**, section **5789**.

MACON, NATHANIEL, of North Carolina, Speaker.

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Appeals. Volume **V**, section **6157**.

Ballot. Volume **III**, section **2031**.

Call to order in debate. Volume **V**, section **5199**.

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Previous question. Volume **V**, section **5415**.

Speaker's vote. Volume **V**, section **5966**.

Voting. Volume **V**, section **5932**.

McPHERSON, EDWARD, Clerk.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Clerk's roll. Volume **I**, sections **23, 31**.

Credentials. Volume **I**, sections **32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 614**.

Election of a Speaker. Volume **I**, sections **79, 212, 213**.

McPHERSON, EDWARD, Clerk—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Organization. Volume **I**, sections **78, 80, 86**.

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McREYNOLDS, S. D., of Tennessee, Chairman.

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Quorum. Volume **VI**, section **651**.

MADDEN, MARTIN B., of Illinois, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

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Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, section **1430**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2921, 2922, 3020, 3038, 3439**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1344, 1379, 1428, 1543**.

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Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2322**.

Debate. Volume **VII**, section **960**. Volume **VIII**, section **2474**.

Quorum. Volume **VI**, section **649**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, section **2343**.

Roll call. Volume **VIII**, section **3146**.

Special order. Volume **VII**, section **784**.

Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3098**.

MADDOX.

The Georgia election case of Felton v. Maddox in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1084, 1085**.

MAGINNIS.

The election case of Botkin v. Maginnis, from Montana Territory, in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **994**.

The Senate election case of Sanders, Power, Clark, and Maginnis, from Montana, in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **358**.

MAILS.

Conditions under which the franking privilege is exercised by the Member. Volume **II**, section **1163**. Volume **VI**, section **217**.

The Postmaster superintends the post office in the Capitol and is responsible for the prompt and safe delivery of mail. Volume **I**, section **270**.

The Postmaster superintends the post office in the Capitol and House Office Building and is responsible for the prompt and safe delivery of mail. Volume **VI**, section **34**.

The Postmaster having died it was held that contracts for carrying the mails must be made by the Clerk and not by the Assistant Postmaster. Volume **V**, section **7235**.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads extends to the railway mail service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4192**.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads exercises jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the carrying of mails both foreign and domestic, including Rural Free Delivery and the Air Mail Service, and over the Postal Savings System. Volume **VII**, section **1915**.

An appropriation for a specific method of transmitting mail, in the absence of an prior legislation providing therefor, was held to be subject to a point of order although general transmission of the mail is authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1474**.

Directions to the Postmaster of the House specifying the number of mail deliveries was held to destroy the privilege of a resolution reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VIII**, section **2299**.

MAILS—Continued.

A bill relating to the method of packing dutiable tobacco for parcel-post shipment was held not to be a revenue bill within the meaning of the rule giving such bills privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2280**.

Exclusion from the mails of dangerous, fraudulent, gambling, or otherwise objectionable commodities, devices, or paraphernalia is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1918**.

Provisions for assessment and remission of punishments and penalties in connection with crimes and offenses against the mail service have been reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1920**.

MAINE.

House election cases from:

Twenty-first Congress.—Washburn v. Ripley. Volume **I**, section **779**.

Twenty-seventh Congress.—Joshua A. Lowell. Volume **I**, section **806**.

Thirty-fourth Congress.—Milliken v. Fuller. Volume **I**, section **828**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Anderson v. Reed. Volume **II**, section **971**.

MAJOR.

The Missouri election case of Salts v. Major in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **151**.

MAJORITY.

- (1) **Voice of, decides on a vote.**
- (2) **In election by the House.—By ballot.**
- (3) **In election by the House.—Choice of Speaker.**
- (4) **In election by the House.—Choice of managers of on impeachment.**
- (5) **Exclusion by majority vote for disqualification.**
- (6) **Senate assumes jurisdiction by, in an impeachment.**
- (7) **Constitutes the quorum.**
- (8) **Representation on committees.**
- (9) **Representation in managers of conferences.**
- (10) **Representation in tellers to count a ballot.**
- (11) **In relation to the motion to reconsider.**
- (12) **In relation to suspension of the rules.**
- (13) **In relation to constitutional amendments.**
- (14) **Steering committee, floor leader, etc.**

(1) Voice of, Decides on a Vote.

The voice of a majority decides on a vote, but if the House be equally divided the motion fails. Volume **V**, section **5926**.

Where a vote was taken by States a question standing 5 to 3 with 3 States divided, was held to be carried. Volume **V**, section **5980**.

(2) In Election by the House.—By Ballot.

The rule provides that on an election by ballot a majority shall be required to elect, and if necessary ballots shall be repeated until a majority be obtained. Volume **V**, section **6003**. Volume **VIII**, section **3106**.

Discussion of complications arising as to the choice by majority when ballots each bearing several names are cast (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6003**.

A majority vote is required for the election of officers of both Houses of Congress. Volume **VI**, section **23**.

The election of an officer of the Senate is privileged and unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, balloting continues until a majority is obtained. Volume **VI**, section **281**.

(3) In Election by the House.—Choice of Speaker.

In 1879 it was held that a Speaker might be elected by a majority of those present, a quorum voting, a majority of all the Members not being required. Volume **I**, section **216**.

MAJORITY—Continued.**(3) In Election by the House.—Choice of Speaker**—Continued.

In 1809 the House held that a Speaker should be elected by a majority of all present. Volume **I**, section **215**.

The House, by special rule, chose a Speaker by a plurality of votes, but confirmed the choice by a majority vote. Volume **I**, sections **221, 222**.

The House, by special rule, chose a Speaker by plurality of votes, but confirmed the choice by a majority vote on a resolution declarative of the result. Volume **I**, section **222**.

The House declined to permit any announcement but its own declaration in a case wherein a Speaker was chosen by plurality of votes. Volume **I**, section **222**.

(4) In Election by the House.—Choice of Managers of an Impeachment.

The House overruled the Speaker and decided that a manager of an impeachment should be elected by a majority and not by a plurality. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

In choosing managers by ballot the House guarded against complications in case more than the required Member should have a majority. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

The managers of the Peck impeachment were chosen by ballot, a majority vote being required for election. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

(5) Exclusion by Majority Vote for Disqualification.

As to whether or not a disqualified Member who has taken the oath may be excluded by majority vote. Volume **I**, section **420**.

May a returned Member, already sworn but found disqualified, be excluded by majority vote? Volume **II**, section **946**.

A Senator was unseated for disqualification after he had been seated on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **429**.

Contention that a Senator may be excluded for disqualification by majority vote, even though he may have been sworn in. Volume **I**, section **481**.

Discussion as to the right of the Senate to exclude by majority vote for lack of qualifications other than those enumerated in the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **481**.

In 1882 the House, by majority vote and for the disqualification of polygamy, excluded Delegate George Q. Cannon, who had not been sworn on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **473**.

Discussion as to whether or not the expulsion of a Delegate should be effected by a majority or a two-thirds vote. Volume **I**, section **469**.

(6) Senate Assumes Jurisdiction by, in an Impeachment.

The Senate by majority vote assumed jurisdiction to try the Belknap impeachment, although protest was made that a two-thirds vote was required. Volume **III**, section **2059**.

(7) Constitutes the Quorum.

A majority of the House constitutes a quorum to do business. Volume **IV**, sections **2884, 2980**.

A majority of a committee is the quorum. Volume **IV**, section **4540**.

As to what constitutes a majority of election officers competent to hold a valid election. Volume **II**, section **954**.

(8) Representation on Committees.

As to proper ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **IV**, section **4467**.

Discussion of the ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

The ratios of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4477**.

The ratio of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the party majority on the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2186**.

MAJORITY—Continued.**(8) Representation on Committees—Continued.**

The ratio between the majority and minority parties on the standing committees varies with the respective membership of the parties in the House, and is fixed by the majority committee on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2187**.

The majority have at times placed restrictions upon the selection of minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2188**.

It is the usage to carry out the principle of majority and minority representation in appointing subcommittees. Volume **IV**, section **4551**.

Instances in which the majority declined to recognize minority recommendations for committee assignments. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

In making up nominations for committees the majority delegate to the minority, with certain reservations, the selection of minority representation on the committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

Election of the majority members of a committee constitutes the committee which may then organize and proceed to business before minority members have been elected. Volume **VIII**, section **2176**.

In the allotment of committee assignments the party in control is termed the majority and all the other parties constitute the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

The Speaker appointed the committee to draw articles impeaching President Johnson from those favoring impeachment and from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

(9) Representation in Managers of Conferences.

The majority of the managers of a conference should represent the attitude of the majority of the House on the disagreements in issue. Volume **V**, section **6336**. Volume **VIII**, section **3223**.

In the earlier practice the managers were changed for a second conference and the Speaker did not particularly consider the committee reporting the measure or the majority and minority divisions of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6345–6351**.

Instance wherein the Senate managers of a conference were appointed entirely from the majority party, members of the minority having declined to serve. Volume **V**, section **6337**.

(10) Representation in Tellers to Count a Ballot.

Two members of the minority party having successively declined to act as tellers, the Speaker directed the Member who had been appointed teller for the majority party to count the vote. Volume **V**, section **5989**.

(11) In Relation to the Motion to Reconsider.

The motion to reconsider may be made "by any member of the majority." Volume **V**, section **5605**.

The vote whereby the yeas and nays are ordered may be reconsidered by a majority, but if the House votes to reconsider, the yeas and nays may again be ordered by one-fifth. Volume **V**, sections **5689–5691**.

Apparently a majority is required to reconsider a vote taken under the requirement that two-thirds shall be necessary to carry the question. Volume **V**, sections **5617, 5618**.

A majority vote is sufficient to reconsider a vote taken under the requirements that two-thirds shall be necessary to carry the question. Volume **VIII**, section **2795**.

Reconsideration of a bill returned with the President's objections may be postponed to a day certain by a majority vote. Volume **VII**, section **1112**.

(12) In Relation to Suspension of the Rules.

The House has on occasion, by resolution, provided for suspension of the rules by majority vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3399**.

An instance of the exercise of the function of the Committee on Rules in affording the House a method of suspending the rules by majority vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3393**.

MAJORITY—Continued.**(13) In Relation to Constitutional Amendments.**

Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be amended by a majority vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3504**.

(14) Steering Committee, Floor Leader, etc.

A majority steering committee was created in the Seventy-third Congress consisting of 15 elective Members elected by geographical groups sitting separately and voting by zones. Volume **VIII**, section **3622**.

The majority steering committee in the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses consisted of five members. Volume **VIII**, section **3625**.

The majority steering committee in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VIII**, section **3626**.

The steering committee was nominated by the majority committee on committees and elected by the party conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3625**.

A discussion of the functions and duties of the majority and minority floor leaders. Volume **VIII**, section **3614**.

A discussion of the duties and methods of selection of the party whips. Volume **VIII**, section **3615**.

MALBY, GEORGE R., of New York, Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Order of business. Volume **VI**, section **754**.

MALLORY.

The Vermont election case of Mallory *v.* Merrill in the Sixteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **774**.

MANAGERS.

(1) **Of conference.** See “**Conference.**”

(2) **Of impeachment.** See “**Impeachment.**”

(3) **Of National Home for Soldiers.**

(1) Of Conference. See “**Conference.**”**(2) Of Impeachment.** See “**Impeachment.**”**(3) Of National Home for Soldiers.**

Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are elected by joint resolution of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7336**.

Resignation of members of Board of Managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Volume **V**, section **7337**.

There is no constitutional objection to the election of a Member to the Board of Managers of the Soldiers’ Home, although in the opinion of the Attorney General such election appears contrary to public policy. Volume **VI**, section **63**.

The question as to whether a Member may be appointed to the Board of Managers of the Soldiers’ Home and become local manager of one of the Homes, is a matter for the decision of Congress itself. Volume **VI**, section **63**.

MANDAMUS.

Returns counted on mandamus of a State court and unassailed were counted without regard to the jurisdiction of the court to order the canvass. Volume **II**, section **952**.

MANDATES.

Mandates over foreign countries and authorization to the Executive to accept mandates are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1888**.

MANDATORY LAW. See “**Elections.**”

MANN, JAMES R., of Illinois, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, section **7266**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, sections **1224, 1413, 1416, 1436**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2929, 2932, 3061**.

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5904**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1137, 1144, 1155, 1197, 1223, 1251, 1253, 1355, 1391, 1399, 1405, 1445, 1446, 1463, 1581, 1586, 1596, 1613, 1622, 1630, 1632, 1643, 1646, 1648, 1693, 1709**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3611, 3633, 3694**.

Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, section **3490**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3771, 3777, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3864**.

Limitations on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3986**.

Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **6885, 6931**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **VIII**, sections **2324, 2566, 2575, 2588, 2800, 3448**.

Substitute amendment. Volume **V**, section **5796**.

MANN, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Louisiana election cases of Bonanzo, Field, Mann, Wells, and Taliaferro, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **381**.

The Louisiana election case of Jones v. Mann in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **326, 327**.

MANNING.

The Mississippi election case of Buchanan v. Manning in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **972–974**.

The Mississippi election case of Chalmers v. Manning in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **44**.

The Senate election case relating to Kellogg, Spofford, and Manning, of Louisiana, in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. Volume **I**, sections **354–357**.

MANUAL, JEFFERSON'S.

Jefferson's Manual and Hinds' Precedents are cited by the Supreme Court as authorities in parliamentary procedure. Volume **VI**, section **343**.

In the Senate it was held that while Jefferson's Manual was not to be regarded as a direct authority, it was to be considered as exercising an influence in Senate procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **3382**.

The House is governed by the rules of Jefferson's Manual in all cases where they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3330**.

MANUFACTURES, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Manufactures. Section 20, of Rule XI, Volume **IV**, section **4221**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Manufactures jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the manufacturing industries." Volume **IV**, section **4221**.

Illustrations of exercise of jurisdiction by the Committee on Manufactures. Volume **IV**, section **4222**.

Reference to early jurisdiction of the Committee on Manufactures as to tariff bills. Volume **IV**, section **4221**.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Bills relating to the purchase of books and manuscripts for the Library of Congress have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4340**.

MANZANARES.

The election case of Manzanares *vs.* Luna, from the Territory of New Mexico, in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **984**.

MAPES, CARL E., of Michigan, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2834, 2880, 2900**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2923, 2966, 2967, 3011, 3064**.

Amendment, substitute. Volume **VIII**, section **2884**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **2155**.

Question of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2357**.

Recess. Volume **VIII**, section **3362**.

Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2746**.

Reference. Volume **VIII**, section **2375**.

MAPS.

The insertion of maps and diagrams in the Congressional Record is within the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V**, section **7024**.

General provision of the statutes relating to printing of memorial addresses, drawings, maps, etc., and editing of documents. Volume **V**, section **7317**.

MARCH 4.

When March 4 falls on Sunday the inauguration of the President of the United States occurs at noon, March 5. Volume **III**, section **1966**.

MARINE.

The jurisdiction of subjects relating to the “merchant marine and fisheries” is given by the rule to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4129**.

Bills to extend and increase the merchant marine, even when including the subject of a naval reserve, have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4138**.

The subjects of navigation and the navigation laws and regulation of shipping in Hawaii and even in the Philippines have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4130**.

Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines has been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, although jurisdiction over that subject is now exercised by the Committee on World War Veterans’ Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1969**.

MARINE CORPS.

A paragraph fixing temporarily the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps and making appropriation for its support was held not to involve legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1463**.

A paragraph establishing authorized strength of Marine Corps was held to involve legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1462**.

Proposed legislation affecting the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1911**.

Bills relating to naval aviation and marine aeronautics are reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1907**.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Bills authorizing the construction of marine hospitals and the acquisition of sites therefor are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4110**.

Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans’ Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **2079**.

MARINE HOSPITALS—Continued.

Bills relating to quarantine and the duties of the Marine Hospital Service and otherwise providing for the Public Health Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and now considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1816**.

MARINES.

The right of soldiers, sailors, and marines to exercise the privilege of suffrage is not abridged by Federal law. Volume **I**, section **300**.

Measures dealing with the personnel of the merchant marine and with marine schools belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1857**.

MARR.

The Senate election case of Pinchback, McMiller, Marr, and Eustis, from Louisiana, in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. Volume **I**, sections **347–353**.

MARRIAGE.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over legislative propositions related to marriage, divorce, and polygamy. Volume **IV**, section **4076**.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court an American-born woman married to a foreigner prior to the passage of the Cable Act and continuing residence in the United States does not lose citizenship or right to vote by such marriage. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

A woman who had forfeited her citizenship through marriage to a foreign subject and who later resumed it through naturalization less than seven years prior to her election was held to fulfill the constitutional requirements as to citizenship to a seat in the House. Volume **VI**, section **184**.

MARSHAL.

Participation of a United States marshal in the duties of election officers, no harm being shown, did not justify rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **1058**.

MARSHALL, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Illinois case of *Turney v. Marshall* in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **415**.

MARSHALL, HUMPHREY.

Discussion of the decision of the Senate in the matter of charges against Humphrey Marshall, a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

MARSHALL, HUMPHREY, of Kentucky, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **6669**.
 Enacting clause, motion to strike out. Volume **V**, section **5330**.
 Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **4914**.

MARSHALL, IMPEACHMENT CASE OF.

The inquiry into the conduct of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Volume **VI**, sections **468, 530**.

MARSHALL, THOMAS R., of Indiana, Vice-President.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3505**.
 Concurrent resolutions sent to President. Volume **VII**, section **1084**.
 Conferences. Volume **VIII**, sections **3222, 3249, 3272, 3276, 3277, 3279, 3305, 3306, 3313**.
 Congress organization. Volume **VI**, section **5**.
 Ceremonies. Volume **VIII**, section **3570**.
 Debate. Volume **VI**, section **643**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2417, 2522, 2523**.

MARSHALL, THOMAS R., of Indiana, Vice-President—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Galleries, disorder in. Volume **VI**, section **260**.

President, messages of. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

Privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3335**.

Quorum. Volume **VI**, section **646**.

Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **3320**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2795**.

Senate communications. Volume **VIII**, section **3353**.

Special session adjourned. Volume **VIII**, section **3375**.

Tenure of office of Senators holding temporary appointment. Volume **VI**, section **145**.

Vice President, affixing signature of. Volume **VII**, section **1076**.

MARTIN, ELECTION CASES OF.

The North Carolina election case of Yates v. Martin in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **953–954**.

The North Carolina election case of Martin v. Lockhart in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1089, 1090**.

The Senate election case of Ady v. Martin, from Kansas, in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1059**.

MARTIN, WILLIAM D., of South Carolina, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Debate. Volume **V**, section **5172**.

Speaker's duty. Volume **V**, section **5130**.

MARVIN.

The Senate election case of Marvin v. Osborn, from Florida, in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **390**.

MARYLAND.

House election cases from:

Third Congress.—Gabriel Duvall. Volume **I**, section **565**.

Third Congress.—Benjamin Edwards. Volume **I**, section **567**.

Tenth Congress.—Philip B. Key. Volume **I**, sections **432, 442**.

Tenth Congress.—William McCreery. Volume **I**, section **414**.

Seventeenth Congress.—Reed v. Causden. Volume **I**, section **775**.

Thirty-fifth Congress.—Brooks v. Davis. Volume **I**, section **833**.

Thirty-fifth Congress.—Whyte v. Harris. Volume **I**, section **324**.

Thirty-sixth Congress.—Harrison v. Davis. Volume **I**, section **325**.

Thirty-sixth Congress.—Preston v. Harris. Volume **II**, section **845**.

Fortieth Congress.—Stewart v. Phelps. Volume **I**, section **739**.

Fifty-first Congress.—Mudd v. Compton. Volume **I**, sections **577–580**.

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Booze v. Rusk. Volume **I**, section **1067**.

Fifty-ninth Congress.—Jackson v. Smith. Volume **I**, section **711**.

Sixtieth Congress.—John W. Smith. Volume **VI**, section **88**.

Seventh-first Congress.—Hill v. Palmisano. Volume **VI**, section **182**.

MASON.

The New York election case of Duffy v. Mason in the Forth-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **942–944**.

MASON, JAMES M., of Virginia, President Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Conference report. Volume **V**, section **6521**.

Electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

MASSACHUSETTS.

House election cases from:

- Fourth Congress.—Joseph Bradley Varnum. Volume **I**, section **763**.
- Eleventh Congress.—Turner v. Baylies. Volume **I**, section **646**.
- Eighteenth Congress.—John Bailey. Volume **I**, section **434**.
- Twenty-eighth Congress.—Osmyn Baker. Volume **I**, section **808**.
- Thirty-eighth Congress.—Sleeper v. Rice. Volume **II**, section **849**.
- Forty-fourth Congress.—Abbott v. Frost. Volume **II**, sections **916–918**.
- Forty-fifth Congress.—Dean v. Field. Volume **II**, section **931**.
- Forty-sixth Congress.—Boynton v. Loring. Volume **II**, sections **949–951**.
- Fifty-eighth Congress.—Conry v. Keliher. Volume **II**, section **1129**.
- Sixty-first Congress.—Galvin v. O'Connell. Volume **VI**, section **126**.
- Sixty-fourth Congress.—Horgan v. Tinkham. Volume **VI**, section **141**.
- Sixty-sixth Congress.—Tague v. Fitzgerald. Volume **VI**, section **96**.

MASSEY.

- The Virginia election case of Massey v. Wise in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **993**.
- The Tennessee election case of Smith v. Massey in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **101**.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY PROTECTION.

- Legislation providing for the protection of maternity and infancy belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1827**.

MATTESON, ORSAMUS B.

- The investigation of the conduct and censure of Orsamus B. Matteson. Volume **II**, section **1275**.
- The House declined to expel O.B. Matteson for an offense committed before the term of the Congress. Volume **II**, section **1285**.

MATTHEWS.

- The investigation of charges against Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio. Volume **III**, section **1837**.

MAURER, ELECTION CASE OF.

- The Missouri election case of Maurer v. Bartholdt in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **131**.

MAXWELL.

- The Utah election case of Maxwell v. Cannon in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **I**, sections **468–470**.

“MAY.”

- An authorization which under its terms may be ignored by the executive upon whom conferred does not interfere with official discretion and is not legislation, but a proposition to substitute “shall” for “may” in a statute conferring executive discretion is a change of law and is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1441**.

MAYFIELD, ELECTION CASE OF.

- The Senate case of Peddy v. Mayfield in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **165**.

MAYO.

- The Virginian election case of Garrison v. Mayo in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **537**.

MAYOR.

- As to authority of a mayor to administer oaths in taking testimony under the law of 1851. Volume **II**, section **857**.

MEAD, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Georgia election case of Spaulding v. Mead in the Ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **637**.

MEAD, RICHARD K., of Virginia, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5852**.

MEASURES.

The rule gives to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures jurisdiction of the subject of “coinage, weights, and measures.” Volume **IV**, section **4090**.

Bills for the establishment of a standardizing bureau and the adoption of the metric system have been reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4091**.

MEAT.

The animal industry, inspection of live stock and meat products, and diseases of animals are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4154**.

The regulation of exportation of live stock, meat, and other agricultural products has been to a certain extent within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4113**.

MEDALS, ETC.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs exercises general but not exclusive jurisdiction of authorizations to receive medals or decorations from foreign governments, extension of thanks of Congress to foreign governments and erection of monuments in foreign lands. Volume **VII**, section **1885**.

The award of decorations, medals and other military insignia, and penalties for the unlawful wearing thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1900**.

Bills authorizing the receipt by naval personnel of decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia and the acceptance of offices with compensation and emoluments from foreign governments have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1909**.

MEETING OF CONGRESS. See “Organization.”**MELLON, ANDREW W.**

Proposed inquiry into the eligibility of Andrew W. Mellon to serve as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1932. Volume **VI**, section **540**.

MEMBERS.

- (1) **Term and vacancies during.**
- (2) **Declination of.**
- (3) **Withdrawal of.**
- (4) **Incompatible offices.**
- (5) **Laws placing restrictions on the conduct of.**
- (6) **Constitutional provisions as to appointment of, to certain offices.**
- (7) **General duties, etc.**
- (8) **Legislative functions of.—Introduction of petitions and bills.**
- (9) **Legislative functions of.—Objections by.**
- (10) **Legislative functions of.—Reading of papers.—The right to demand, before voting.**
- (11) **Legislative functions of.—Reading of papers.—Engrossed bills and the Journal.**
- (12) **Legislative functions of.—Reading of papers.—In course of debate.**
- (13) **Legislative functions of.—Statements by.—Matters of personal privilege.**
- (14) **Legislative functions of.—Declarations in the Journal.**
- (15) **Legislative functions of.—Protests in the Journal.**

MEMBERS—Continued.

(16) **Salary, mileage, and stationery allowance.**

(17) **Clerks of.**

(18) **Documents, seeds, etc.**

(19) **Rooms.**

(1) Term and Vacancies During.

The House is composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Volume **I**, section **297**.

The House decided in 1869 that a person might not, by virtue of one election, sit as a Member of the House in two Congresses. Volume **I**, section **388**.

A Member-elect having resigned, the House decided that the person elected as his successor was entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, section **1230**.

A Member elected to fill a vacancy serves no longer time than the remainder of the term of the Member whose place he takes. Volume **I**, section **3**.

Discussion as to the length of term of a Member elected to fill a vacancy caused by the House having declared a seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **1206**.

The executive of a State issues writs of election to fill vacancies in its representation in the House. Volume **I**, section **515**.

Examination of the term "vacancy" as used in the Federal Constitution to empower a State executive to issue writs for an election. Volume **I**, section **518**.

Discussion of power of a State executive to call an election to fill a vacancy, although the State law did not provide for the contingency. Volume **I**, section **518**.

Discussion as to the functions of a governor in calling an election to fill a vacancy in the Congressional representation. Volume **I**, section **312**.

A Federal law empowers the States and Territories to provide by law the times of elections to fill vacancies in the House. Volume **I**, section **516**.

The House having declared a seat vacant, directs the executive of the State to be informed. Volume **I**, section **502**. Volume **II**, sections **1203–1205**.

It was long the practice to notify the executive of the State when a vacancy was caused by the death of a Member during a session. Volume **II**, sections **1198–1202**.

The death of the person elected creates a vacancy, although no certificate may have been awarded. Volume **I**, section **323**.

One who had been declared elected to a seat in the House having failed to appear, the House directed the State executive to be notified of its action. Volume **II**, section **1234**.

(2) Declination of.

As to what acts constitute a declination of the office of Member of the House. Volume **I**, section **500**.

An instance wherein one who had been declared elected to a seat in the House declined to accept it. Volume **II**, section **1234**.

Instance wherein a Senator-elect notified the Senate that he had formally declined to accept an appointment to be a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1235**.

(3) Withdrawal of.

The withdrawal of Members caused by the secession of States. Volume **II**, section **1218**.

Senators having withdrawn from the Senate the Secretary was directed to omit their names from the roll. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

The Journal of the Senate made no mention of the withdrawal of Senators by reason of the secession of their States. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

The withdrawal of a Senator to join the foes of the Government was held to create a vacancy which a legislature could recognize, although the Senate had not expelled him. Volume **I**, section **383**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(4) Incompatible Offices.**

- After a careful consideration of the status of a Member-elect the House decided that such a one was not affected by the constitutional requirement that an officer of the United States shall not be a Member. Volume **I**, section **499**.
- A Member-elect may defer until the meeting of the Congress his choice between the seat and an incompatible office. Volume **I**, section **492**.
- A Member-elect was held to have disqualified himself by continuing to hold an incompatible office after the meeting of the Congress. Volume **I**, section **492**.
- A contestant employed after the election as assistant to a United States district attorney was held qualified to be seated, especially as his employment ceased before Congress met. Volume **I**, section **46**.
- A collector of the Federal direct tax, whose office expired after his election but before he took his seat as a Member of the House, was held entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **497**.
- A Member-elect who continued in the office of postmaster after his election, but resigned before taking his seat, was held entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **498**.
- The acceptance after election of a State office, which was resigned before the meeting of Congress, was held not to destroy whatever rights a contestant might have. Volume **I**, section **779**.
- The House has manifestly leaned to the idea that a contestant holding an incompatible office need not make his election until the House has declared him entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **505**.
- Opinion of the Judiciary Committee that when a member-elect retains an incompatible office and does not qualify a vacancy exists in his seat. Volume **I**, section **500**.
- A Member-elect who held a commission in the Army and had not taken the oath or his seat in the House having resigned, a question arose as to when the compensation of his successor should begin. Volume **I**, section **500**.
- A Senator-elect who had, before qualifying, exercised the authority of an army officer de facto was held not to have vacated his seat. Volume **I**, section **491**.
- Conclusion of the Judiciary Committee that acceptance of commission in the National Guard by a Member vacates his seat. Volume **VI**, section **60**.
- The examination of 1916 as to incompatibility of commissions in the Army with Membership in the House. Volume **VI**, section **60**.
- Instance wherein a Senator-elect continued to act as governor of a State after the assembling of the Congress to which he had been elected. Volume **I**, section **503**.
- While the Constitution does not prohibit a Member from holding any State office, the duties of a Member of the House and of the governor of a State are absolutely inconsistent and may not be simultaneously discharged by the same person. Volume **VI**, section **65**.
- A Member having been inaugurated governor of his State was declared to have vacated his seat in the House coincident with his taking the oath as governor. Volume **VI**, section **65**.
- Form of resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member-elect who has accepted an incompatible office. Volume **I**, section **492**.
- Resolution to investigate compatibility of office of Representative with other offices held by Member, is privileged. Volume **VI**, section **62**.
- It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not an office is incompatible with membership in the House. Volume **VI**, section **253**.
- A member of either House is eligible to appointment to any office not forbidden him by law, the duties of which are not incompatible with those of a Member. Volume **VI**, section **63**.
- Acceptance of an office the duties of which are incompatible with those of a Member of the House of Representatives automatically vacates the seat in the House. Volume **VI**, section **65**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(5) Laws Placing Restrictions on the Conduct of.**

The Congress may by law impose certain restrictions on the conduct of Senators and Representatives without conflicting with the fundamental idea of the Constitution. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

Summary and discussion of laws regulating the conduct of Representatives and Senators. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

Provisions of the statute relative to solicitation of contributions for political purposes do not apply to such solicitations by one Member of Congress from another. Volume **VI**, section **401**.

A decision by a court that the statute prohibiting a Senator from receiving compensation for procuring an office for another does not apply to a Senator-elect. Volume **III**, section **1839**.

There is no necessary connection between the conviction of a Senator under section 1782, Revised Statutes, and the right of the Senate to punish one of its Members. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

Penalties are provided for attempts to bribe Members, and a Member may not be interested in a public contract. Volume **II**, section **1164**.

A Member who was interested in a contract forbidden to him by law was relieved by legislation. Volume **II**, section **1165**.

Definition of the terms "agreements" or "contracts" within the meaning of the statute prohibiting Members from entering into certain contracts. Volume **VI**, section **225**.

Application of the statute prohibiting Members of Congress from serving in causes to which the United States is party. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

Opinion of the Attorney-General as to construction of the statute forbidding Members from being interested in contracts. Volume **II**, section **1166**. Volume **VI**, section **225**.

A Member having been indicted by a grand jury, a committee of the House assumed that until final disposition of his case he would take no part in any business of the House or its committees. Volume **VI**, section **403**.

A Member convicted by the courts refrained from participation in the proceedings of the House pending action on his appeal. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

(6) Constitutional Provisions as to Appointment of, to Certain Offices.

Discussion of eligibility of Members of the Senate to civil offices created during their terms of office. Volume **VI**, section **64**.

In 1922 the Senate questioned the constitutional right of a Member to sit upon a commission created during the period of his Membership. Volume **VI**, section **64**.

In 1815 the House questioned the constitutional right of a Member to accept an appointment as commissioner, the office being created under the terms of a treaty during the period of his membership. Volume **I**, section **506**.

No Member may, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term. Volume **I**, section **485**.

No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed an elector. Volume **III**, sections **1911**, **1912**.

(7) General Duties, etc.

The House declined to permit Samuel Houston, on trial at its bar for contempt, to challenge the right of a Member to sit in the trial. Volume **II**, section **1617**.

The House has discussed but not settled the question as to its power to compel a Member to accompany it without the Hall on an occasion of ceremony. Volume **II**, section **1139**.

Origin of the title "Father of the House" as applied to the Member of longest continuous service. Volume **II**, section **1140**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(7) General Duties, etc.**—Continued.

The title “Father of the House” as applied to the member of longest continuous service. Volume **VI**, section **234**.

A discussion of the unwritten rule of seniority of service. Volume **VI**, section **233**.

An instance wherein a Member of the House was intrusted with a message to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1928**.

The use of the Government telegraph lines at the Capitol is regulated by statute. Volume **V**, section **7344**.

Relations of the House and its Members to the Military and Naval academies. Volume **V**, section **7345**.

A Senator having changed his name, the Senate instructed its Secretary to use the new name. Volume **II**, section **1141**.

(8) Legislative Functions of.—Introduction of Petitions and Bills.

A Member may present a petition from the people of a State other than his own. Volume **IV**, sections **3315**, **3316**.

A Member may himself be a petitioner. Volume **IV**, section **3329**.

Any petition or memorial of an obscene or insulting nature may be returned by the Speaker to the Member presenting it for reference. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The reference of a private bill is indorsed on it by the Member introducing it, while the reference of a public bill is made by the Speaker. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The reference of private bills to committees is indicated by the Member. Volume **VII**, section **1027**. Members introducing private bills indorse upon them the name of the committee to which referred under the rule. Volume **VII**, section **1032**.

A Member may have a bill, resolution, or memorial recorded as introduced “by request.” Volume **IV**, section **3366**.

A Member who has by unanimous consent presented a bill may withdraw it while the House is dividing on an appeal from a decision relating to a proposed amendment. Volume **IV**, section **3387**.

A communication from a Member relating to a controversy over a subject before the House was laid before the House by the Speaker by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **6655**.

Two or more Members may not jointly introduce a bill, petition, or resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1029**.

(9) Legislative Functions of.—Objections by.

The Member should rise in objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **II**, sections **1137**, **1138**.

The Journal does not record the name of a Member objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2865**.

The Speaker as a Member of the House may object to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

(10) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—The Right to Demand, Before Voting.

Under the parliamentary law every Member has the right to have a paper once read before he is called to vote on it. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

The right of a Member to demand the reading of a paper on which he is called to vote is recognized in the rules of the House. Volume **V**, section **5257**.

Illustration of the difficulty of conceding to a Member the right to have read any paper concerning which he is to vote. Volume **V**, section **5266**.

It has generally, but not uniformly, been held that the right of a Member to have read the paper on which he is called to vote is not changed by the fact that the procedure is by suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5273–5277**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(10) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—The Right to Demand, Before voting—**
Continued.

The right of the Member to have read a paper on which the House is to vote may be abrogated by a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5278–5284**.

Under the later decisions it is held that the right of a Member to have read a paper on which the House is to vote may not be abrogated by a suspension of the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3400**.

A Member may not, as a matter of right, require the reading of a book or paper on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

A paper not before the House for action, but related to the pending matter, may be read by order of the House if there is objection to the request of a Member. Volume **V**, section **5260**.

The reading of papers other than the one on which the vote is taken are subject to the will of the House and any Member may object. Volume **VIII**, section **2605**.

(11) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—Engrossed Bills and the Journal.

A special order does not deprive the Member of his right to demand the reading of the engrossed bill. Volume **IV**, section **3401**.

The reading in full of the engrossed copy of a bill should be demanded before it has been read a third time by title. Volume **IV**, sections **3403, 3404**.

A Member may demand the reading in full of the actual engrossed copy of a bill, and such demand suspends action until the engrossed copy is before the House. Volume **VII**, section **1062**.

The third reading of a Senate bill is by title only, and a Member may not demand as a matter of right that it be read the third time in full. Volume **VII**, section **1061**.

On the demand of any Member the reading of the Journal must be in full. Volume **IV**, section **2741**.

(12) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—In Course of Debate.

If there is an evident abuse of the patience of the House, and objection is made, the Member must have leave of the House to read a paper in his place, even though it be his own written speech. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

If objection is made a Member must have leave of the House to read a paper in his place, even though it be his own written speech. Volume **VIII**, section **2598**.

When a Member objects to the reading of a paper other than one on which the House is to give a final vote the question as to the reading is determined by vote without debate. Volume **V**, section **5257**.

A Member in debate usually reads or has read by the Clerk such papers as he pleases, but this privilege is subject to the authority of the House if another Member objects. Volume **V**, sections **5285–5288**. Volume **VIII**, section **2602**.

The reading of papers in debate is subject to the authority of the House, but a motion that a member having the floor be permitted to read such papers as a part of his remarks is privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **2604**.

If objection is made, a Member may not read excerpts from the Congressional Record save by leave of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2597**.

A Member may not have a report read at the Clerk's desk in his own time, if objection be made, without leave of the House, and even has been debarred from reading it himself in his place. Volume **V**, section **5293**.

A Member proposing to read in his own time a paper on which a vote was not to be taken, objection was made, and the Speaker submitted the question to the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2597**.

Instances wherein the request of a Member to have read a paper not before the House for action has encountered objection and been referred to the House. Volume **V**, sections **5289–5291**. Volume **VIII**, section **2603**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(12) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—In Course of Debate—Continued.**

The anonymity of a letter proposed to be read by a Member in debate is not taken into consideration in determining its admissibility. Volume **VIII**, sections **2598**.

(13) Legislative Functions of.—Statements by.—Matters of Personal Privilege.

A Member making a statement in a matter of personal privilege should confine his remarks to the matter which concerns himself personally. Volume **V**, section **5078**.

While a Member rising to a question of personal privilege may be allowed some latitude in developing the case, yet the rule requiring the Member to confine himself to the subject holds in this as in other cases. Volume **V**, sections **5075, 5076**.

In presenting a case of personal privilege arising out of charges made against him the Member must confine himself to his charges. Volume **V**, section **5077**.

A Member may read as a matter of right a paper which has been held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2599**.

A Member speaking to a question of personal privilege was held out of order in reading a letter germane to the question but reflecting on his calumniator. Volume **VIII**, section **2601**.

An instance in which the Committee of the Whole declined to permit the reading of a letter written by one not a member of the House charging a Member with having made “false statements”. Volume **VIII**, section **2596**.

Personal explanations are allowed only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **5064**.

Unanimous consent having been given for a personal explanation, the Member may not be interrupted by a single objection. Volume **V**, section **5065**.

A Member in making a personal explanation has the largest latitude, but must confine himself to the point on which he has been criticized and may not yield time for debate to another. Volume **V**, section **5074**.

In 1861 the House, overruling the Speaker, established the new rule that a Member making a personal explanation should confine his remarks to that which was personal to himself. Volume **V**, sections **5071–5073**.

In the earlier practice of the House a Member having the floor for a personal explanation was allowed the largest latitude in debate. Volume **V**, sections **5067–5070**.

A Member having the floor to make a personal explanation may not be interrupted while he keeps within parliamentary bounds. Volume **V**, section **5066**.

(14) Legislative Functions of.—Declarations in the Journal.

The House once allowed a Member to insert in the Journal a declaration of his reasons for a vote. Volume **IV**, section **2825**.

The declaration of a Delegate on a public question being presented for insertion in the Journal and read was recorded in the Journal, whereupon the House declined to expunge it. Volume **IV**, section **2808**.

The request of a Member to be excused from voting, or his refusal to vote, may be recorded in the Journal, but his reasons therefor or even the fact that he offered reasons may not be recorded. Volume **IV**, sections **2821–2824**.

(15) Legislative Functions of.—Protests in the Journal.

A Member may not, as a matter of right, enter a protest in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2798**.

In 1826 the House authorized the Representatives from the State of Georgia to enter a protest in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2806**.

In 1868 a protest was entered in the Journal by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2807**.

In 1843 the House finally decided that a protest which had been refused admission to the Journal might not appear there indirectly. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

In the earlier practice protests which the House refused to allow in the Journal appeared there indirectly as part of the rejected motion. Volume **IV**, sections **2801–2803**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(16) Salary, Mileage, and Stationery Allowance.**

- The Compensation of Speaker and members. Volume **VI**, section **201**.
- Payment of salaries of Members at any other rate than that fixed by law is not authorized. Volume **VI**, section **203**.
- Rate and method of payment of compensation and mileage of Speaker and members. Volume **II**, sections **1148**.
- Only one check monthly may be issued to Members in payment of salary, such check to correspond with the legal rate of pay due for the current month. Volume **VI**, section **203**.
- The statutes provide for Members a mileage of 20 cents a mile going to and coming from each regular session of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1158**.
- The rule provides that "the ascertainment of the travel of Members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms." Volume **IV**, section **4336**.
- The law relating to mileage of Members applies only to the regular sessions of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1159**.
- Citation of statutes relating to the pay and mileage of Members. Volume **II**, section **1160**.
- An appropriation for mileage of Members at a regular session is authorized by law, although mileage may have been appropriated for a preceding special session. Volume **II**, section **1160**.
- The Speaker during sessions and the Clerk during recess of Congress certify to the compensation of Members, and the Speaker certifies as to mileage. Volume **II**, section **1156**.
- Certificates of salary and mileage of Members may be signed for the Speaker by a designated employee. Volume **II**, section **1157**.
- Sergeant-at-Arms disburses the pay and mileage of Members and Delegates. Volume **I**, section **257**.
- The pay of a Member may be deducted on account of absence. Volume **II**, section **1153**.
- The statutes provide for deductions by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the pay of a Member or Delegate who is absent from his seat without a sufficient excuse. Volume **II**, section **1150**.
- The House has decided that the law relating to deductions from the pay of Members applies only to those who have taken the oath. Volume **II**, section **1154**.
- The statutes provide that a Member or Delegate withdrawing from his seat before the adjournment of a Congress shall suffer deductions from his compensation. Volume **II**, section **1149**.
- The House has by resolution revoked all leaves of absence and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to deduct from the salary of members compensation for days absent without leave. Volume **VI**, section **198**.
- The House has by resolution directed the enforcement of the statute providing for deductions by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the pay of Members and Delegates absenting themselves without leave. Volume **VI**, section **30**.
- Instance wherein appropriations were made for salaries of members withheld during absence in military service. Volume **VI**, section **61**.
- Passage by the House of resolution authorizing payments of salaries of members accepting commissions in the Army. Volume **VI**, section **61**.
- Conclusions of law as to the time of beginning of compensation of a Member elected to fill a vacancy. Volume **I**, section **500**.
- A Member who held a commission in the Army and had not taken the oath or his seat in the House having resigned, a question arose as to when the compensation of his successor should begin. Volume **I**, section **500**.
- The question as to the pay of a Member elected after the beginning of the term of the Congress to fill a vacancy caused by a declination or resignation, of effect on the day the term of the Congress began. Volume **II**, section **1155**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(16) Salary, Mileage, and Stationary Allowance**—Continued.

The question relating to the compensation of Ernest M. Pollard in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1155**.

The provision of the act of July 16, 1914, relating to payment of salary of Members of Congress for period elapsing between election and death of predecessor, is permanent law. Volume **VI**, section **202**.

Since 1914 Members elected to fill vacancies occasioned by death of predecessor are paid salary from date of election only. Volume **VI**, section **202**.

A certificate issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives within the meaning of section 47 and 48 of the Revised Status and as such is conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Treasury. Volume **VI**, section **202**.

Each Member is allowed \$125 annually for stationery, and the Clerk maintains a stationery room for supplying articles. Volume **II**, sections **1161, 1162**.

The Clerk keeps account of disbursement of the contingent fund and the stationery accounts of Members. Volume **I**, section **251**.

Statutes authorized the sale of stationery for official use and the binding of official documents for Members by the Public Printer at cost. Volume **VI**, section **214**.

The disposition of stationery allowance to Members through the stationery room. Volume **VI**, section **213**.

Purchase through the stationery room of articles other than stationery and necessary office supplies is restricted by law. Volume **VI**, section **213**.

Discussion of various services of the House, including the House restaurant, House barber shops, and stationery and mileage allowances to Members. Volume **VI**, section **216**.

Propositions relating to the convenience of Members of the House, as the installation of elevators, were held to belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts, and privileged for report at any time in connection with disbursements from the contingent fund. Volume **VIII**, section **2301**.

It is the custom to grant to the widow or other dependent of deceased Member one year's salary. Volume **VI**, section **204**.

The payment of a year's salary to widows of deceased Members is a gratuity, and in event of the death of the beneficiary prior to payment there is no authority to make payment to any one else. Volume **VI**, section **204**.

A Member may submit back to the United States any portion of his salary, and amounts so remitted are covered into the general funds of the Treasury and are not subject to recovery. Volume **VI**, section **203**.

Clerk hire is paid from date of filing of credentials and not from date of election. Volume **VI**, section **206**.

Compensation of clerks may be paid on the third of each month. Volume **VI**, section **211**.

(17) Clerks of.

The old and new systems of providing clerks for Members. Volume **II**, section **1151**. Volume **VI**, section **206**.

The old law as to clerk hire for Members and construction thereof. Volume **II**, section **1152**.

A Member unseating another is not entitled to clerk hire prior to taking of oath and designation of clerks. Volume **VI**, section **212**.

The statute prohibiting payment of two or more salaries exceeding \$2,000 per annum in the aggregate applies to clerks to members. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

Payment of clerk hire from lump sum appropriations to persons carried on the rolls in another capacity is additional compensation and prohibited by law. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

One person may be designated as clerk to two Members if the aggregate compensation is within the limitation prescribed by law. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

Bills providing clerks for Members and Senators were reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV**, section **4334**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(17) Clerks of—Continued.**

The statute providing for clerks for Members does not require the designation of two clerks, but merely limits the number to not more than two. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

Death or resignation of a Member terminates the employment of clerks designated by him. Volume **VI**, section **208**.

Clerks designated by Members are placed upon the roll of employees of the House, and are subject to removal by the Member, with or without cause. Volume **VI**, section **206**.

Employees designated for appointment shall be competent, and are subject to removal by the committee for cause, or by the members appointing them, at will. Volume **VIII**, section **3627**.

(18) Documents, Seeds, etc.

The statutes define the term “public document” and provide for the division of documents among Members and the distribution thereof. Volume **V**, section **7316**.

Public documents are distributed to Members in trust for the benefit of the people. Volume **V**, section **7330**.

Each Member is entitled to one bound copy of each public document to which he may be entitled. Volume **V**, section **7323**.

Provisions for distribution of documents through the folding room allot an equal number to each member of the House, to be issued on his order only; distribution through the document room renders them subject to application without limitation on the number which may be issued to any one applicant. Volume **VIII**, section **3661**.

Hearings, bills, resolutions, documents, etc., distributed through the document room, are dispensed on application, without reference to the number received by any one Member, while those distributed through the folding room are credited to the accounts of Members pro rata and are issued only on the order of Members to whom assigned. Volume **VIII**, section **3666**.

Under provision of law, documents not withdrawn by a retiring member prior to the convening of the next Congress are forfeited to his successor. Volume **VIII**, section **3668**.

Instance where the law providing for distribution of documents to Members was suspended by joint resolution to permit outgoing Members to distribute publications which by reason of the calling of an extra session would otherwise have been allotted to their successors. Volume **VIII**, section **3668**.

References to statutes regulating the distribution of seeds by Members through the Agricultural Department. Volume **V**, section **7344**.

(19) Rooms.

Applications for rooms are on file in the custodian’s office and are open to the inspection of Members at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **3652**.

A room assigned to a Member shall be held by him during his membership in the House or until relinquished. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

Rooms assigned at the close of a Congress become vacant on March 4 at 12 noon and Members to whom they are assigned are entitled to possession at that time. Volume **VIII**, section **3655**.

A Member may have only one request for a room pending at the same time, but may withdraw a request at will. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

A Member may file a written request for any room when vacated and if no other request has been filed when such vacancy occurs shall receive the assignment. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

A sitting Member filing on a new room shall vacate the room which he is relinquishing promptly on March 4. Volume **VIII**, section **3649**.

Where two or more Members file requests for the same room, preference shall be given to the Member of the longest continuous service in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(19) Rooms**—Continued.

If two or more Members of equal service in the House apply for the same room, the Member first filing shall have priority. Volume **III**, section **3648**.

Suites in the new building were assigned according to seniority in continuous service and Members were required to file for assignment on a designated day in person or by proxy. Volume **III**, section **3650**.

Members may exchange rooms with each other, but such exchange is valid only so long as both Members remain in the House. Volume **III**, section **3652**.

Assignment of a new room to a Member on his request, or his appointment as chairman of a committee having a committee room, shall operate as a relinquishment of any room previously assigned to him. Volume **III**, section **3648**.

Ex-chairmen who remain Members of the House are not required to move until the new chairman is confirmed. Volume **III**, section **3655**.

A Member shall restrict the use of his room to office purposes only. Volume **III**, section **3648**.

MEMBERS' GALLERY.

The Speaker is required to set aside a portion of the west gallery for persons admitted on the cards of Members. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

Members may not introduce occupants of the galleries during a session of the House. Volume **VI**, section **197**.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

General provision of the statutes relating to printing of memorial addresses, drawings, maps, etc., and editing of documents. Volume **V**, section **7317**.

MEMORIAL CEREMONIES. See "Death."**MEMORIALS.**

- (1) **Form of.**
- (2) **Right of petition.**
- (3) **Who may be memorialists.**
- (4) **Presentation of.**
- (5) **Refusal of receive.**
- (6) **Reference of.**
- (7) **Journal entries of.**
- (8) **In inquiries relating to qualifications.**
- (9) **In general.**

(1) Form of.

Joint resolutions of State legislatures intended as communications to Congress are treated as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3312**.

Resolutions of State legislatures and of primary assemblies of the people are received as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3327**.

Papers general or descriptive in form may not be presented to the House as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3325**.

Papers in the nature of petitions or memorials should be addressed to the House, but may be received if addressed to the Representative when the subject is already before the House. Volume **IV**, sections **3321**, **3322**.

An early requirement of the House was that a claimant should present a petition signed by himself as the foundation for his claim. Volume **IV**, section **3324**.

The rule relating to the signing of petitions was formerly enforced strictly by the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **3323**.

A question has arisen in the Senate as to whether or not a telegraphic dispatch might be received as a memorial. Volume **IV**, section **3328**.

MEMORIALS—Continued.**(1) Form of—Continued.**

The Senate tabled a motion to receive a telegram relating to credentials of a claimant to a seat. Volume **I**, section **347**.

Form of memorial praying for an investigation into the conduct of Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2364**.

Form of memorial in which Judge Peck asked leave to state his case to the House. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

The memorials submitting the charges against Judge Watrous, in 1856, were accompanied by a large amount of documentary evidence. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

(2) Right of Petition.

References to discussions of the right of petition. Volume **IV**, section **3343**.

(3) Who May Be Memorialists.

A Member may himself be a petitioner. Volume **IV**, section **3329**.

Petitions from Indians within the limits of the United States have been received. Volume **IV**, section **3341**.

While slavery existed the House declared that slaves did not possess the right of petition. Volume **IV**, section **3342**.

The House has usually refused to receive the petitions of the subjects of a foreign power not residing in the United States. Volume **IV**, sections **3330–3335**.

Petitions from foreigners are properly transmitted through the Executive. Volume **IV**, sections **3336–3340**.

Reference to Senate rule that no alien may offer a petition directly to the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **3328**.

(4) Presentation of.

Petitions, memorials, and bills are introduced by the Member delivering them to the Clerk. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

A Member may present a petition from the people of a State other than his own. Volume **IV**, sections **3315, 3316**.

A Member having presented a memorial for reference under a rule and a ruling and appeal having been made as to that reference, it was held that the memorial might not be withdrawn. Volume **IV**, section **3363**.

An attempt to censure a Member for presenting a petition alleged to be treasonable failed after long debate. Volume **II**, section **1255**.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House may be presented by the Speaker as well as by a Member. Volume **IV**, section **3312**.

The Speaker presents petitions from the country at large in the method prescribed by the rule. Volume **IV**, section **3318**.

Instance wherein the Speaker presented a petition in which were preferred charges against a Federal judge. Volume **III**, section **2030**.

The Speaker often presents, in regular order or by unanimous consent, communications or memorials addressed to the House. Volume **V**, sections **6657–6660**.

Discussion of the duty of a Presiding Officer in relation to the presentation of communications. Volume **IV**, section **3320**.

The presentation of memorials addressed to the Speaker is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VII**, section **1025**.

(5) Refusal to Receive.

The question on reception being put, the House has frequently declined to receive petitions which did not meet its approval. Volume **IV**, sections **3351–3356**.

When petitions were presented in open House it was held that the question of reception was at once pending. Volume **IV**, section **3350**.

Any petition or memorial of an obscene or insulting nature may be returned by the Speaker to the Member presenting it for reference. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

MEMORIALS—Continued.**(5) Refusal to Receive—Continued.**

For a series of years the House adopted orders that all petitions on a certain subject should be at once laid on the table without being read or debated. Volume **IV**, sections **3344-3346**.

For a time a rule was in force providing that no petition on a certain subject should "be received by the House or entertained in any way whatever." Volume **IV**, sections **3347, 3348**.

If a portion of a petition be excluded by a rule the entire paper must be excluded if the context be such as to be incapable of division. Volume **IV**, section **3357**.

An instance wherein a memorial was returned to the memorialists. Volume **IV**, section **3349**.

The proper method of rejecting a petition is by refusal to refer rather than by use of the question of consideration. Volume **V**, section **4964**.

Incidental discussion of the right of the House to decline to receive a petition. Volume **V**, section **4964**.

(6) Reference of.

A portion of a petition may be referred to one committee and the remainder to another, Volume **IV**, sections **3359, 3360**.

A portion of a petition being in contravention of a rule was laid on the table, while the remainder was referred. Volume **II**, section **3358**.

(7) Journal Entries of.

Petitions, memorials, and bills referred by delivery to the Clerk are entered on the Journal and Record. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The Journal should record the name of the first signer of a petition, the number of other signers, and the general place of their residences. Volume **IV**, section **2857**.

Memorials of State legislatures were for a time spread on the Journal in full, but the practice has ceased. Volume **IV**, sections **2855, 2856**.

Where a vote is recorded by yeas and nays the nature of the question on which they are taken should be clearly stated in the Journal, even though thereby the summary of an exceptionable petition be printed. Volume **IV**, section **2826**.

While it is the practice to print memorials from State legislatures in the Senate proceedings, it is not the custom in the House, and such memorials are presented by filing with the Clerk, and are noted by title in the Record and the Journal. Volume **VII**, sections **1024**.

State memorials and petitions may be printed in full in the Record of the House proceedings only by leave of the House as extension of remarks. Volume **VII**, section **1024**.

(8) In Inquiries Relating to Qualifications.

A suggestion that questions relating solely to qualifications of Members should be brought in by memorial rather than by proceedings in contest. Volume **I**, section **435**.

Instance of an inquiry as to a Member-elect's qualifications instituted by petition. Volume **I**, section **420**.

Instance of the impeachment of the election and qualifications of a Delegate through proceedings instituted by memorial. Volume **I**, section **526**.

(9) In General.

In the earlier practice the House endeavored to pass, either favorably or unfavorably, on all petitions presented. Volume **IV**, sections **3361, 3362**.

A paper in the nature of a memorial condemning the decision of the House in an election case was held not to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2591**.

During the trial of President Johnson the Senate voted to receive resolutions of a State constitutional convention on the subject of the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2113**.

Instance of the presentation in the Senate of a petition for the expulsion of a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1241**.

MEMORIALS—Continued.**(9) In General—Continued.**

Blanks for briefing petitions for the Record and the Journal may be obtained from the Clerk at the Desk. Volume **VII**, section **1026**.

In briefing petitions for the Record and the Journal, the full list of petitioners is not given, and Members indorse on the back, or on slips attached, the name of the first petitioner only or the locality from which received. Volume **VII**, section **1026**.

MENARD.

The Louisiana election of Jones v. Mann and Hunt v. Menard in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **326**, **327**.

MERCHANT.

The Louisiana election case of Merchant and Herbert v. Acklen in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **751**.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON.**(1) Creation and history of.****(2) Jurisdiction of.****(1) Creation and History of.**

The creation and history of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Section 9 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, Section **4129**.

(2) The Jurisdiction of.

The jurisdiction of subjects relating to the “merchant marine and fisheries” is given by the rule to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4129**.

The general subjects of shipbuilding, admission of foreign-built ships, registering, and licensing of vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4134**.

The naming and measuring of vessels are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4132**.

Measures dealing with the personnel of the merchant marine and with marine schools belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1857**.

Bills to extend and increase the merchant marine, even when including the subject of a naval reserve, have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4138**.

Construction of the Panama Canal and government of the Canal Zone, subjects formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1807**.

Subjects relating to the creation and activities of the United States Shipping Board including the adjustment and payment of claims arising under its administration and the regulation of vessels under its jurisdiction are reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1849**.

The subjects of navigation and the navigation laws and regulation of shipping in Hawaii and even in the Philippines have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4130**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce’s former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

The transportation of passengers on shipping is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VIII**, section **1852**.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of**—Continued.

- Collisions, coasting districts, marine schools, etc., are subjects of doubtful jurisdiction between the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4146**.
- The subjects of tonnage taxes and fines and penalties on vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4131**.
- The subject of tonnage taxes on vessels has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1856**.
- The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has jurisdiction of the subject of pilotage. Volume **IV**, section **4136**.
- The regulation of small vessels propelled by naphtha, etc., and the transportation of inflammable substances on passenger vessels are generally but not exclusively reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4142**.
- The licensing, registering, etc., of pleasure yachts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4143**.
- The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reports bills dealing with motor boats. Volume **VII**, section **1855**.
- Protection from fire on vessels is a subject which, under the later practice, has been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4141**.
- The inspection of steam vessels, as to hulls and boilers, is generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4133**.
- The inspection of steamboats, the regulation of officering and manning vessels, and the classification and salaries of clerks in the Steamboat-Inspection Service are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1854**.
- Lights and signals on vessels are subjects that have been considered both by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.
- The subject of rules to prevent collisions at sea and international arrangements therefor have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.
- Bills establishing a bureau of lighthouses, authorizing sale of lighthouse reservations, and providing for aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1814**.
- Bills authorizing the establishment of Coast Guard stations and regulating pay of enlisted men in the Coast Guard Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now handled by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1815**.
- Bills relating to the titles, conduct, and licensing of officers of vessels under the more recent practice have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4139**.
- Conditions relating to the health of seamen are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4141**.
- Bills relating to quarantine and the duties of the Marine Hospital Service and otherwise providing for the Public Health Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1816**.
- The shipping wages, treatment, and protection of seamen are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4140**.
- Bills relative to adjustment of claims occasioned by activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, formerly considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1817**.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of**—Continued.

Recent history of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Section 9 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1848**.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries temporarily was made the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1848**.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported on bills relating to international and interstate agreements on subjects within its jurisdiction. Volume **VII**, section **1858**.

Bills pertaining to the regulation of common carriers by water have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1859**.

The fact that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries had reported a bill relating to radio communication was held not to prevent it from reporting a further bill on that subject and calling it up for consideration in preference to the bill first reported. Volume **VIII**, section **2311**.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has general jurisdiction over radio matters. Volume **VIII**, section **2311**.

A bill for the protection of game and other birds through the instrumentality of the Fish Commission was reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4148**.

The authorization of fish-culture stations and the regulation of fisheries generally are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4147**.

Bills relating to Alaskan fisheries belong to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries rather than to the Committee on the Territories. Volume **VII**, section **1850**.

Jurisdiction over bills relating to the protection of seals and other fur-bearing animals of Alaska, formerly exercised by the Committee on Ways and Means, has now been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1851**.

The privileges of foreign vessels in American ports, bills of lading, contracts in export trade, and wrecks in international waters have been reported generally by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4144**.

MERRILL.

The Vermont election case of Mallory v. Merrill in the Sixteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **774**.

MESERVEY.

The election cases of Hugh N. Smith and William S. Meservey, claiming seats as Delegates from New Mexico, in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **405**, **406**.

MESSAGES.

- (1) **Sending and receiving.**
- (2) **By whom taken.**
- (3) **Confidential.**
- (4) **Between the House and Senate.—Relating to organization.**
- (5) **Between the House and Senate.—As to joint committees.**
- (6) **Between the House and Senate.—Relating to bills.**
- (7) **Between the House and Senate.—Relating to conferences.**
- (8) **Between the House and Senate.—As to a breach of privilege.**
- (9) **Between the House and Senate.—Transmitting testimony affecting Members.**
- (10) **Between the House and Senate.—Requesting attendance of Members.**
- (11) **Between the House and Senate.—In Impeachments. See “Impeachment.”**
- (12) **Between the House and Senate.—Form of.**
- (13) **Between the House and Senate.—Errors in.**
- (14) **Between the House and Senate.—In general.**

MESSAGES—Continued.

- (15) **From the President.**—The provision of the Constitution and practice thereunder
 - (16) **From the President.**—The annual message and the distribution thereof.
 - (17) **From the President.**—Reference of, by Speaker or House.
 - (18) **From the President.**—Reference to a select committee.
 - (19) **From the President.**—Reading of.
 - (20) **From the President.**—Laying on the table.
 - (21) **From the President.**—Accompanying documents.
 - (22) **From the President.**—Complaining of assault on his Secretary.
 - (23) **From the President.**—As related to impeachments.
 - (24) **From the President.**—In relation to the approval of bills.
 - (25) **From the President.**—In relation to vetoed bills.
 - (26) **From the President.**—In general.
 - (27) **Printing of, in the Journal and Record.**
 - (28) **Consideration of during informal rising of Committee of the Whole.**
 - (29) **To the Executive from Congress.**
- (1) **Sending and Receiving.**
- Messengers are saluted by the Speaker for the House. Volume **V**, section **6590**.
- General provisions of the parliamentary law relating to messages between the Houses. Volume **V**, section **6601**.
- In the latest practice the parliamentary rule that messages are to be sent only when both Houses are sitting has been observed. Volume **V**, sections **6603, 6604**.
- Whereas it was formerly the custom to transmit messages only when both Houses were sitting, the present practice permits the reception of messages regardless of whether the other House is in session. Volume **VIII**, section **3338**.
- The manner of delivering and receiving messages between the two Houses was early arranged by a joint rule. Volume **V**, section **6595**.
- Practice as to the reception in the House of messages from the Senate as founded on former joint rules. Volume **V**, section **6592**.
- The ceremony of receiving a messenger from the President of the United States in the House Volume **V**, section **6591**.
- As a Committee of the Whole may not receive a message, the Speaker takes the chair informally if a message be received while the Committee is sitting. Volume **V**, section **6590**.
- A message being announced while the Committee of the Whole is in session, the Committee rises informally and the Speaker takes the chair to receive it. Volume **IV**, section **4786**.
- The Speaker has exercised his discretion about interrupting the pending business to permit the reception of a message. Volume **V**, section **6602**.
- The reception of a message from the President or the Senate is not the transaction of business. Volume **V**, section **6600**.
- The reception of a message from the President or the other House is not the transaction of business and does not require the presence of a quorum. Volume **VIII**, section **3339**.
- A message from the President is received during consideration of a question of privilege, but does not displace the pending business. Volume **V**, sections **6640–6642**.
- Messages between the Houses are received during debate, but are to be sent only when both Houses are sitting. Volume **V**, section **6601**.
- An opinion that a message may be received during a call of the House. Volume **V**, section **6600**. Instance wherein the Senate received a message although a quorum was not present. Volume **V**, section **6650**.
- Messages sent to the House by the President before its organization have been retained in custody of the Clerk but have not been read. Volume **V**, sections **6647–6649**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(1) Sending and Receiving—Continued.**

While the House was balloting for the election of a President of the United States in 1801 the Speaker signed enrolled bills and messages were received but not acted on (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1983**.

The Senate declines to receive communications from any executive department except through the President unless in response to a resolution of the Senate or in accordance with law. Volume **VIII**, section **3353**.

The Senate having failed to transmit a proper message, the Speaker directed that the attention of the Secretary of the Senate be called to the omission. Volume **VIII**, section **3344**.

The House has on rare occasions transmitted messages of felicitation to foreign countries. Volume **VIII**, section **3544**.

(2) By Whom Taken.

It has long been the practice for the House to direct the Clerk to take its messages to the Senate. Volume **V**, section **6594**.

An instance wherein a Member of the House was intrusted with a message to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1928**.

One of the first messages from the Senate was transmitted by letter from the Vice-President. Volume **V**, section **6257**.

Instance wherein two Members of the House were directed to take a confidential message to the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1538**.

(3) Confidential.

A rule, not invoked for many years, provides for secret sessions of the House whenever the President may send a confidential message or the Speaker or any Member may announce that he has a confidential communication to present. Volume **V**, sections **7247, 7248**.

As late as 1843 the President transmitted a message in part confidential. Volume **V**, section **7255**.

When messages of a confidential nature were received from the President or Senate the House went into secret session. Volume **V**, sections **7251, 7252**.

When legislation is enacted in secret session messages are delivered confidentially by committees of Members. Volume **V**, section **7250**.

(4) Between the House and Senate.—Relating to Organization.

The Senate and President are informed of the presence of a quorum and the organization of the House. Volume **V**, sections **198–203**.

In recent years all the officers have been elected before the President and Senate have been informed of the organization. Volume **I**, sections **194–196**.

In the earlier practice of the House the Senate was notified of the election of Speaker but not of that of the other officers. Volume **I**, sections **122–125**.

In the earlier practice the messages announcing the organization were sent immediately after the election of Speaker and did not refer to the election of Clerk. Volume **I**, sections **198–203**.

In 1860 the House decided that it might inform the Senate and President of its organization and election of a Speaker before it had elected a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **240**.

The Speaker being elected to fill a vacancy caused by resignation, the Senate but not the President was notified of the fact. Volume **I**, sections **231–232**.

When the House elects a Speaker pro tempore for any considerable time it is usual to notify the Senate and sometimes the President of the United States also. Volume **II**, sections **1406–1412**.

A Speaker pro tempore being elected, the Senate and President are informed. Volume **II**, section **1401**.

A Speaker pro tempore being elected by the House, the Senate is notified. Volume **II**, section **1405**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(5) Between the House and Senate.—As to Joint Committees.**

Each House notifies the other by message of appointments of or changes in its membership on a joint committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4417**, **4418**.

(6) Between the House and Senate.—Relating to Bills.

One House having taken action on an amendment of the other, informs the latter House by message. Volume **V**, section **6322**.

One House having rejected a bill of the other, the fact was made known by message. Volume **IV**, section **3423**.

In Congress the rejection by one House of a bill from the other is made the subject of a message to the originating House. Volume **V**, section **6601**.

Instance wherein the House, having stricken out the enacting clause of a Senate bill, informed the Senate that they had rejected the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3423**.

Discussion as to the case in which an unfavorable disposition of a bill by one House is to be messaged to the House in which it originated. Volume **IV**, section **3424**.

Papers accompanying bills from the other House are returned to that House when the bills pass, or at the final adjournment if the bills do not pass (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7259**.

The House may not consider a Senate bill unless in possession of the engrossed copy, but may at once direct that the Clerk request a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3425**.

Messages and bills from the Senate are either referred from the Speaker's table or placed before the House directly. Volume **IV**, section **3089**.

While it is the practice to refer promptly bills messaged over from the Senate, it has been held that the rule requiring reference is merely directory and not mandatory and that the length of time such bills may remain on the Speaker's table before being referred is within the Speaker's discretion. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

An exceptional instance wherein a bill messaged from the Senate was retained on the Speaker's table for a period of 10 months. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

A bill messaged from the Senate to the House having been retained on the Speaker's table indefinitely without reference to a committee of the House, the Senate declined to act on a resolution proposing investigation of the delay. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

In order to acquire privilege under the rule a Senate bill must have been messaged to the House after the House bill of similar tenor has been reported and it is not sufficient that the Senate bill was referred from the Speaker's table after the House bill was reported. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

The House having agreed to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting clause of a Senate bill be stricken out, a message was sent apprising the Senate of the action of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2638**.

The Senate having proposed an amendment to a Senate bill which had passed both Houses, the House declined to entertain the amendment and by message informed the Senate that it could not act on a matter not in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII**, section **3185**.

A House bill messaged from the Senate with amendments requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole goes to the Speaker's table, and if not disposed of by unanimous consent is referred by the Speaker to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3187**.

(7) Between the House and Senate.—Relating to Conferences.

While usual it is not essential that one House, in asking a conference, transmit the names of its managers at the same time. Volume **V**, section **6405**.

One House having made a change in a committee of conference, the other is informed by a message. Volume **V**, sections **6377**, **6378**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(7) Between the House and Senate.—Relating to Conferences—Continued.**

In declining a conference the Senate, by message, communicated its reasons for so doing. Volume **V**, section **6313**.

According to the later practice the House does not, when it instructs conferees, inform the Senate of the instructions. Volume **V**, section **6399**.

The House having instructed its conferees in the first instance and having informed the Senate by message of the instructions, the latter body objected to the instructions and to the transmittal of them by message. Volume **V**, section **6401**.

The House having instructed its conferees at a second conference and having by message informed the Senate of the instructions, that body agreed to the conference, although there was protest at the message. Volume **V**, section **6400**.

Under the later practice when a conference report is ruled out of order the Senate is informed by message that the report has been rejected. Volume **V**, sections **6409–6413**.

Under the later practice the motion to lay a conference report on the table has not been entertained, it being considered more courteous to the other body to take such action as would be communicated by message. Volume **V**, sections **6538–6544**.

One House has, by message, reminded the other of its neglect to act on a conference report but this was an occasion of criticism. Volume **V**, section **6309**.

The stage of disagreement between the two Houses is reached when one informs the other of disagreement. Volume **VI**, section **756**.

Where a special order provided for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of it was held that conference reports and messages from the Senate might intervene, Volume **VII**, section **789**.

When a bill is sent to conference, matters in disagreement between the Houses, and only matters in disagreement between the Houses, are before the conferees notwithstanding House or Senate messages to the contrary. Volume **VIII**, section **3253**.

Formerly announcement of the recommitment of a conference report was messaged to the Senate, but under the modern practice the other House is not notified, and managers on the part of the House carry the paper back to conference, and a new report is formulated, Volume **VIII**, section **3321**.

In an exceptional instance the Senate transmitted a message to the House announcing recommitment of a conference report, but did not transmit the papers. Volume **VIII**, section **3323**.

(8) Between the House and Senate.—As to a Breach of Privilege.

The Senate having communicated the report of a breach of the Senate's privilege by a Member of the House, the House Journal records the fact but not the report. Volume **II**, section **1622**.

The question of the constitutional right of the House to originate revenue measures is properly raised at any time after the measure infringing the right has been messaged to the House. Volume **VI**, section **318**.

A manager on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill in conference having addressed the House in criticism of the Senate members of the committee of conference, the Senate notified the House that conferees on the part of the Senate had been excused from further service on the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2514**.

A communication from the Senate designating as "untrue" statements made by a Member of the House in debate and requesting action upon the part of the House relative thereto, was respectfully returned to the Senate with a message characterizing it as a breach of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section 2514.

A message received from the House protesting against unparliamentary references to one of its Members in Senate debate was not acted upon by the Senate, but the language objected to was subsequently stricken from the Record. Volume **VIII**, section 2516.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(8) Between the House and Senate.—As to a Breach of Privilege—Continued.**

A Senator having assailed a Member in debate, the House messaged to the Senate a resolution declaring the language a breach of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2516**.

(9) Between the House and Senate.—Transmitting Testimony Affecting Members.

An investigating committee of the House having taken testimony affecting a Member of the Senate, the House transmitted the same to the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1276**.

A committee of the House having reported that it had taken testimony which inculpated a Senator, the House directed that it be transmitted to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1850**.

Testimony affecting a Senator, when taken by a House committee in open session, need not be under seal when transmitted to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1851**.

The Senate having requested from the House the testimony taken by a certain investigating committee, the House ordered it communicated in secrecy, with the injunction that it be returned. Volume **III**, section **1855**.

(10) Between the House and Senate.—Requesting Attendance of Members.

When the House desires the testimony of Senators it is proper to ask and obtain leave for them to attend. Volume **III**, sections **1790**, **1791**.

A Senator having neglected to accept an invitation or respond to a subpoena requesting him to testify before a House Committee, the House by message requested that the Senate give him leave to attend. Volume **III**, section **1794**.

A message requesting the attendance of a Member of the other House should state clearly the purpose thereof. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

(11) Between the House and Senate.—In Impeachment. See “Impeachment.”**(12) Between the House and Senate.—Forms of.**

Forms of messages in use by the Clerk of the House in transmitting business from the House to the Senate. Volume **V**, section **6596**.

Forms of messages announcing disagreements and insistence as to amendments and asking conferences. Volume **V**, sections **6597–6599**.

Form of message by which one House announces to the other the fact of its disagreement to an amendment of the other House to one of its bills. Volume **V**, section **6321a**.

Form of message where the House disagrees to certain amendments of the Senate to a House bill and agrees to others with amendments. Volume **V**, section **6287**.

(13) Between the House and Senate.—Errors in.

If the messenger commit an error, he may be admitted or called in to correct it, Volume **V**, section **6590**.

The request of the Senate that its Secretary be allowed to correct an error in a message was granted by order of the House. Volume **V**, section **6605**.

Correction of an error whereby a Senate amendment to a House bill had failed to be included in a message. Volume **V**, section **6606**.

One House may correct an error in its message to the other, the receiving House concurring in the correction. Volume **V**, sections **6607**, **6608**.

One House sometimes asks of the other the return of a message. Volume **V**, sections **6609–6611**. A proposition to correct an error in a message to the Senate presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2613**.

A clause stricken out on a point of order but inadvertently retained in the bill when messaged to the Senate, was held to be a part of the text when the bill is taken from the Speaker's table with Senate amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **3345**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(14) Between the House and Senate.—In General.**

While the specific time at which a message shall be laid before the House is within the Speaker's discretion, it may not be deferred to a day subsequent except by order of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1104**.

Motions for the reference of messages and public bills are in order immediately after the reading of the journal. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

Messages constitute the sole source of official information as to action taken by the other House and may not be supplemented or questioned. Volume **VIII**, section **3342**.

The fact that a House bill substantially the same as a Senate bill on the Speaker's table has passed the House and gone to the Senate does not detract from the privilege of the Senate bill under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **734**.

Bills received from the Senate go to the Speaker's table, from which they are referred to appropriate committees by the Speaker unless sooner called up for consideration under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

(15) From the President.—The Provision of the Constitution and Practice Thereunder.

The Constitution provides that the President shall from time to time give Congress information of the state of the Union and make recommendations. Volume **V**, section **6612**.

Origin of the practice as to the transmission and reception of messages from the President of the United States. Volume **V**, section **6613**.

In early years the President made a speech to the Congress, and the House attended the Speaker in presenting the address in reply. Volume **II**, section **1139**.

In 1801 President Jefferson discontinued the custom of making an annual speech to Congress and transmitted the first annual message. Volume **V**, section **6629**.

1913 President Wilson resumed the custom of delivering messages in the form of an address before the joint session of the two Houses. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

A message from the President is usually communicated to both Houses on the same day when its nature permits. Volume **V**, section **6590**.

A message of the President is usually communicated to both Houses on the same day, but an original document accompanying can, of course, be sent to but one House. Volume **V**, sections **6616**, **6617**.

Ceremonies at the delivery of a speech of the President of the United States to Congress. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

(16) From the President.—The Annual Message and the Distribution Thereof.

The President's annual message is usually referred by the House to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **V**, section **6631**.

The annual message of the President is usually referred when read to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, whence it is distributed by action of the House to appropriate committees. Volume **V**, sections **6621**, **6622**.

The resolutions distributing the President's annual message are reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **V**, sections **6621**, **6622**.

The resolutions distributing the President's annual message are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV**, section **4030**.

Forms of resolutions distributing the President's message, may refer portions to a standing or select committee with instructions. Volume **V**, sections **6626**, **6627**.

The Committee of the Whole, in distributing the President's message, may refer portions to a standing or select committee, with instructions. Volume **V**, sections **6626**, **6627**.

The Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the President's message, may report in part recommending a resolution for adoptions. Volume **V**, section **6625**.

Recent instance wherein the House has resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for debate on the President's message. Volume **V**, sections **6623**, **6624**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(16) From the President.—The Annual Message and the Distribution Thereof—Contd.**

Formerly the annual message of the President was distributed by resolution to the committees having jurisdiction, but since the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress the practice has been discontinued. Volume **VIII**, section **3350**.

(17) From the President.—Reference of, by Speaker of House.

Messages of the President other than the annual messages are usually referred to standing committees at once, even in matters of great importance (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6621**. Messages from the President and communications from the heads of Departments and from other sources are referred from the Speaker's table. Volume **IV**, section **3089**.

A message of the President is usually referred by direction of the Speaker, but a Member may move a reference. Volume **IV**, section **4053**.

Ordinary messages of the President are referred without debate, usually by the Speaker, but sometimes by the House itself. Volume **V**, section **6631**.

Instance wherein the House referred a message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **4216**.

Special messages from the President touching on one subject only are referred ordinarily by the Speaker without motion from the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3346**.

Messages of the President when not referred on motion from the floor are referred to the appropriate committee by the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3347**.

While the annual message of the President is customarily referred by the House, special messages usually are referred by the Speaker, but it has been held that any Member may object and offer a motion for a different reference. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

(18) From the President.—Reference to a Select Committee.

While the President's annual message is usually referred entire to the Committee of the Whole at once, yet a portion of it has been referred to a select committee. Volume **V**, section **6628**.

Instance wherein a President's message was referred on motion to a select committee. Volume **IV**, section **4402**.

The House may refer a message of the President to a select committee and may specify its number, instruct it, and give it power to send for persons and papers. Volume **V**, sections **6633**, **6634**.

A message from President Monroe asking for an adjustment of certain personal claims was referred to a select committee, with instructions. Volume **V**, section **6632**.

In 1858 the House declined to refer a message of the President relating to Kansas to the Committee on Territories and referred it to a select committee, with instructions. Volume **IV**, section **4518**.

A motion to refer a presidential message is privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

A presidential message may be divided for reference and portions relating to one topic referred to one committee while portions dealing with other subjects are referred to other committees. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

A message from the President dealing with questions within the jurisdiction of several committees may be divided for reference and each subject referred to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3349**.

The reference of a message from the President to committees may be changed by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3351**.

(19) From the President.—Reading of.

The reading of a message from the President having been presented in the closing hours of a session, it was read at the beginning of the next session of the same Congress. Volume **V**, section **6646**.

Messages of the President are regularly laid before the House only at the time prescribed by the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **6635–6638**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(19) From the President.—Reading of—Continued.**

While a question of privilege is pending the reading of a message of the President is in order only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **6639**.

(20) From the President.—Laying on the Table.

It has ordinarily been considered a mark of disapprobation to lay a message of the President on the table. Volume **V**, sections **6643–6644**.

An instance wherein a message from the President to the House of one Congress was received by the House of the next and laid on the table. Volume **V**, section **6645**.

The President having transmitted to the House a message reflecting on the integrity of its membership, the House declared it a breach of privilege and ordered it laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **330**.

(21) From the President.—Accompanying Documents.

The documents which are a part of a message of the President are not read before the message is disposed of. Volume **V**, section **5272**.

The President was allowed to withdraw papers included with a message by inadvertence. Volume **V**, section **6651**.

Accompanying documents, although referred to in a message from the President, are not read or entered on the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1108**.

(22) From the President.—Complaining of Assault on His Secretary.

The President, by message, complained to the House that his Secretary, immediately after delivering a message to the House, had been assaulted in the Capitol. Volume **II**, section **1615**.

(23) From the President.—As Related to Impeachments.

The proceedings of the Blount impeachment were set in motion by a confidential message from the President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

The impeachment proceedings against Judge Pickering were set in motion by a message from the President. Volume **III**, section **2319**.

In the Johnson trial a message of President Buchanan, published as a Senate document, was admitted as evidence. Volume **III**, section **2262**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice ruled that an official message transmitted after the act was not admissible as evidence to show intent. Volume **III**, section **2245**.

(24) From the President.—In Relation to the Approval of Bills.

The President usually informs the House of his signature to a bill, but this is not necessary to the validity of the act. Volume **IV**, section **3495**.

Notice of the signature of a bill by the President is sent by message to the House in which it originated and that House informs the other. Volume **IV**, section **3429**.

An instance where the President, in announcing his approval of a bill, gave his reasons for so doing. Volume **IV**, section **3491**.

It is usual for the President to inform the House by message of such bills as he has approved and of such as have become laws without his approval. Volume **V**, sections **6614**, **6615**.

The President usually notifies the House of bills that have become laws without his approval. Volume **IV**, section **3503**.

The President sometimes, at the close of a Congress, informs the House as to both the bills he has signed and those he has allowed to fail. Volume **IV**, sections **3499–3502**.

An instance where the President communicated his omission to sign a bill through the committee appointed to notify him that Congress was about to adjourn. Volume **IV**, section **3504**.

When the President was prevented by adjournment from returning a bill with his objections it was formerly customary for him at the next session to communicate his reason for not approving. Volume **V**, sections **6618–6620**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(25) From the President.—In Relation to Vetoed Bills.**

A motion to refer a vetoed bill, either with or without the message, has been held allowable within the constitutional mandate that the House “shall proceed to reconsider.” Volume **IV**, section **3550**.

A veto message of the President may not be read in the absence of a quorum, even though the House be about to adjourn sine die. Volume **IV**, section **3522**.

A motion to adjourn was held in order, although if carried the effect would have been to prevent for the session the consideration of a veto message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **3523**.

A vetoed bill not acted on before adjournment sine die because of the failure of a quorum was acted on at the next session of the same Congress. Volume **IV**, section **3522**.

Before the enactment of the statute the House directed the Clerk to take to the Secretary of State its bills passed over the President’s veto. Volume **IV**, sections **3525–3527**.

It is the practice for one House to inform the other by message of its decision that a bill returned with the President’s objection shall not pass. Volume **IV**, sections **3539–3541**.

It is not in order to move to postpone indefinitely the consideration of a veto message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **3548**.

A veto message may not be returned to the President of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **3521**.

A vetoed bill, being privileged, may be taken from the table. Volume **V**, section **5439**.

A vetoed bill having been rejected by the House, the message was referred. Volume **IV**, section **3552**.

A veto message from the President is read before disposition is considered. Volume **VII**, section **1105**.

A veto message having been read, only three motions are in order: to lay on the table, to postpone to a day certain, or to refer, which motions take precedence in the order named. Volume **VII**, section **1099**.

A veto message received in the House by way of the Senate is considered as if received directly from the President and supersedes the regular order of business. Volume **VII**, section **1109**.

A resolution coming over from the preceding day with the previous question ordered was held to take precedence of a motion for disposition of a veto message from the President. Volume **VIII**, section **2693**.

A committee to which was referred a veto message from the President made no report thereon. Volume **VII**, section **1108**.

An exceptional instance wherein the consideration of a veto message from the President was held to be in order on Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **912**.

(26) From the President.—In General.

The President may notify Congress by message of the promulgation of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. Volume **V**, section **7044**.

A letter from a foreign artist, presenting to Congress a bust of Lafayette, was communicated to the House by message from the President and with that message appears in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7106**.

The rule for closing general debate in Committee of the Whole applies to messages of the President as well as bills and may be applied to a particular portion of a message. Volume **V**, section **5218**.

The laying before the House of a message from the President was held not to be business within the terms of a special order restricting the transaction of business, but being objected to, was not insisted upon. Volume **VII**, section **761**.

Under the later practice messages from the President are laid before the House on Calendar Wednesday by unanimous consent or on motion to dispense with proceedings in order on that day. Volume **VII**, section **913**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(26) From the President.—In General—Continued.**

The President requested a duplicate copy of a bill, lost after transmission to him, by a message addressed to the House in which the bill originated. Volume **VII**, section **1093**.

No officer or agent of either House has authority to receive returned bills or messages from the President for delivery at the next session. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

A concurrent resolution providing for a joint session to receive the President's message was held to be of the highest privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3335**.

A member rising to interrogate the President during the delivery of a message before a joint session of the two Houses would address the President and not the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3337**.

Messages from the President are laid before the House on the day on which received at a convenient time within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3341**.

(27) Printing of, in the Journal and Record.

While a message of the President is always read in full and entered on the Journal, the latest rulings have not permitted the reading of the accompanying documents to be demanded as a matter of right. Volume **V**, sections **5267–5271**.

While a rule formerly made the printing of documents accompanying messages from the President mandatory, the statute superseding the rule does not require it. Volume **VIII**, section **3352**.

Correspondence submitted as part of a President's message and relating to a ceremonial of the House was printed in full in the Journal (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7176**.

Votes by yeas and nays and veto messages of the President are required by the constitution to be spread on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2726**.

Messages from the Senate and President giving notice of bills passed or approved are entered in the Journal and published in the Record. Volume **V**, section **6593**.

While a message of the President is always printed in the Congressional Record, the accompanying documents are not permitted. Volume **V**, section **6963**.

A message of the President to the two Houses is printed in the proceedings of only one House. Volume **V**, section **6965**.

The House decided that the Journal should record not only the delivery of a message, but also the withdrawal of the messenger. Volume **IV**, section **2859**.

(28) Consideration of, During Informal Rising of Committee of the Whole.

At an informal rising of the Committee of the Whole a message from the President of the United States may be laid before the House only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **4787**.

Sometimes on the informal rising of the Committee of the Whole the House, by unanimous consent, transacts business, such as the presentation of enrolled bills, the swearing in of a Member, or consideration of the message. Volume **IV**, sections **4788–4791**.

The presentation of conference reports, although highly privileged under the rules, is not in order when the Committee of the Whole rises informally to receive a message. Volume **VIII**, section **2378**.

The reception of a message when the Committee of the Whole rises informally for that purpose is not such business as to admit the point of order that a quorum of the House is not present. Volume **VIII**, section **3340**.

(29) To the Executive From Congress.

At the adjournment of the last session of a Congress, even at the expiration of the constitutional term of the House, the two Houses send a joint committee to inform the President. Volume **V**, section **6724**.

The House having investigated charges against General Wilkinson, of the Army, the results were transmitted to the President by the hands of a committee. Volume **III**, section **1727**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(29) To the Executive From Congress**—Continued.

The House having elected a President in 1825, ordered that the Senate be informed, and appointed a committee to notify the President-elect. Volume **III**, section **1985**.

An occasion on which the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole pending a reply from the President in response to notification by committee that the House had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. Volume **VIII**, section **2318**.

The House originating a measure transmits it to the President or to the Secretary of State, as the circumstances require. Volume **VII**, section **1085**.

Statement of population and apportionment thereunder submitted to the Seventy-first Congress, and form of message transmitting it. Volume **VI**, section **42**.

MESSENGERS.

The Doorkeeper has control of the messengers on the soldiers' roll. Volume **I**, section **262**.

METCALFE.

The Missouri election case of Frost v. Metcalfe in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **935**.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Bills for the establishment of a standardizing bureau and the adoption of the metric system have been reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4091**.

MEYER.

The Louisiana election cases of Gazin and Romain v. Meyer in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

MICHALEK.

The case relating to the qualifications of Anthony Michalek, of Illinois, in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **426**, **427**.

The Illinois election case of Michalek v. Sabath, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **121**.

MICHENER, EARL C., of Michigan, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. **VIII**, section **2858**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2848**, **2933**, **2964**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1270**, **1605**, **1634**.

Bills. Volume **VII**, sections **869**, **870**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2568**, **2584**.

Order of business. Volume **VI**, section **715**.

Strike out and insert, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **3169**.

MICHIGAN.

House election cases from:

Eighteenth Congress.—Biddle v. Richard. Volume **I**, section **421**.

Nineteenth Congress.—Biddle and Richard v. Wing. Volume **I**, section **777**.

Thirty-sixth Congress.—Howard v. Cooper. Volume **I**, section **837**.

Thirty-ninth Congress.—Baldwin v. Trowbridge. Volume **II**, section **856**.

Fifty-third Congress.—Belknap v. Richardson. Volume **I**, section **56**.

Fifty-third Congress.—Belknap v. Richardson. Volume **II**, section **1042**.

Sixty-third Congress.—Carney v. Smith. Volume **VI**, section **91**.

Sixty-third Congress.—MacDonald v. Young. Volume **VI**, section **93**.

Sixty-fifth Congress.—Beakes v. Bacon. Volume **VI**, section **144**.

Sixty-seventh Congress.—Ford v. Newberry. Volume **VI**, section **72**.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

At the electoral count of 1837 the vote of Michigan, which was not essential in the result, was given an alternative announcement, as the State had not been admitted to the Union at the time the vote was cast. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

In 1877 an objection was made to one elector of Michigan on the ground that he had been improperly chosen in place of an elector alleged to be disqualified, but the two Houses decided to count the vote. Volume **III**, section **1973**.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Michigan except as a spectator until the act admitting Michigan to the Union had become a law. Volume **I**, section **397**.

Construction of Michigan corrupt-practices act. Volume **VI**, section **74**.

MIGRATORY BIRDS.

The protection of migratory birds, the establishment of refuges for that purpose, and the regulation of hunting and shooting grounds in that connection are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1870**.

MILEAGE.

The statutes provide for Members a mileage of 20 cents a mile going to and coming from each regular session of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1158**.

The rule provides that "the ascertainment of the travel of Members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms." Volume **IV**, section **4336**.

The creation and history of the Committee on Mileage. Section 55 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4336**.

History of the former Committee on Mileage. Volume **VII**, section **2059**.

The Speaker during sessions and the Clerk during recess of Congress certify to the compensation of Members, and the Speaker certifies as to mileage. Volume **II**, section **1156**.

Certificates of salary and mileage of Members may be signed for the Speaker by a designated employee. Volume **II**, section **1157**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms disburses the pay and mileage of Members and Delegates. Volume **I**, section **257**.

Citation of statutes relating to the pay and mileage of Members. Volume **II**, section **1160**.

The law relating to mileage of Members applies only to the regular sessions of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1159**.

An appropriation for mileage of Members at a regular session is authorized by law, although mileage may have been appropriated for a preceding special session. Volume **II**, section **1160**.

An accusation in a newspaper that certain Members had received an excess of mileage pay was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2704**.

It was not thought necessary that mileage and fees should be tendered a witness before arresting him for contempt in declining to answer. Volume **III**, section **1701**.

Discussion of various services of the House, including the House restaurant, House barber shops, and stationery and mileage allowances to Members. Volume **VI**, section **216**.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Relations of the House and its Members to the Military and Naval Academies. Volume **V**, section **7345**.

Appropriations for the military establishment and the public defense, including the Military Academy, are by rule placed within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

A bill increasing the number of cadets in the Military Academy should be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4850**.

An amendment prohibiting counting of service as cadets at the Naval or Military Academies in computing service records of Army and Naval officers, thereby reducing longevity pay of such officers, was held to reduce the compensation of persons paid out of the Treasury of the United States and to come within the rule. Volume **VII**, section **1516**.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON.

- (1) **Creation and history of.**
- (2) **Jurisdiction of.—Subjects within.**
- (3) **Jurisdiction of.—Certain subjects not within.**

(1) Creation and History of.

The creation and history of the Committee on Military Affairs. Section 12 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

Recent history of the Committee on Military Affairs, section 12 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1890**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.—Subjects Within.

The rules give to the Committee on Military Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the military establishment and the public defense.” Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

Appropriations for the military establishment and the public defense, including the Military Academy, are by rule placed within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

The Committee on Military Affairs reports two general appropriation bills—one for the Army and the other for the Military Academy. Volume **IV**, section **4180**.

The Committee on Military Affairs has jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the War Department, but does not report appropriations for salaries therein. Volume **IV**, section **4181**.

Legislative authorization for construction of buildings for use of the Army and provisions for the control thereof are generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4183**.

Fire control and direction apparatus for field artillery comes within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4184**.

Legislation relating to military parks and battlefields is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4187**.

Bills relating to battlefields and monuments thereon have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **1904**.

Bills relating to the restoration of noted estates and historic buildings on military reservations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs rather than the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **VII**, section **1893**.

Legislation relating to the national cemeteries is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4186**.

Legislation relating to the establishment and care of national cemeteries, national military parks, and provisions for roads, walks, and curbs within and for such reservations, and the marking of graves of Confederate soldiers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1891**.

A bill granting public lands for the establishment of a military park and cemetery was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1905**.

Legislation relating to the National Soldiers’ Homes is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4185**.

In a few instances the Committee on Military Affairs has reported general bills providing for the adjustment of claims arising out of war. Volume **IV**, section **4188**.

The acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations, the granting of easements upon and across and the improvement of such reservations including the bridging of nonnavigable streams therein, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1892**.

Legislation tending to promote peace and discourage war has been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1894**.

The disposition of war trophies and devices and the distribution of obsolete weapons and armament are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1895**.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of.—Subjects Within—Continued.**

The use of Army transports and authorizations and regulations for the transportation of civilians thereon are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1896**.

The control and disposition of nitrate and power plants at Muscle Shoals are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1897**.

Claims of Military personnel for loss of private property destroyed in the service, and bills for the relief of persons and organizations of persons who served in the Military forces of the United States have been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1898**.

Joint operations of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1899**.

The award of decorations, medals and other military insignia, and penalties for the unlawful wearing thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1900**.

Appointments to boards and commissions having jurisdiction over institutions and affairs connected with the Military Service have been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1901**.

Administration of the United States Military Academy, admission of foreign students thereto, and military education in civil institutions are subjects under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1902**.

Bills pertaining to Military Aviation and Army Aeronautics are reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1903**.

(3) Jurisdiction of.—Certain Subjects Not Within.

An appropriation for torpedoes for harbor defense is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4042**.

The appropriations for field guns and their appurtenances belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **4042–4044**.

The maintenance and equipment of arsenals and armories are within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, while the Military Affairs Committee has charge of the manufacturer of small arms, equipments, etc. Volume **IV**, sections **4045–4047**.

Appropriations for barracks and quarters for troops of the seacoast artillery are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations and not of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4049**

A bill authorizing a new soldiers' home is reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, but the appropriation therefor comes from the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4051**.

Authorization for construction of buildings for the customs service on military reservations is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1972**.

Legislative proposals relating to the claims for expenses incurred under direction of the Army and claims of Army personnel belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1998**.

A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield was held to be within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **2089**.

The granting of easements across military reservations is a subject requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2403**.

MILITARY COMMANDER.

Instance wherein during the reconstruction period credentials were issued to Members-elect by a military commander. Volume **I**, section **388**.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The rules give to the Committee on Military Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the military establishment and the public defense.” Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Discussion of the powers of a military governor and his status as a de facto executive. Volume **I**, section **379**.

MILITARY PARKS.

Legislation relating to military parks and battlefields is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4187**.

MILITIA, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on the Militia. Section 27 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4252**.

The rule gives to the Committee on the Militia jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the militia of the several States.” Volume **IV**, section **4252**.

Bills relating to the Militia of the District of Columbia, as well as to that of the various States, have been considered by the Committee on the Militia. Volume **IV**, section **4253**.

MILLER.

The Iowa election case of Miller v. Thompson in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **815–819**.

The South Carolina election case of Miller v. Elliott in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

The South Carolina election case of Miller v. Elliott in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **1045**.

The Senate election case of Whiteley and Farrow v. Hill and Miller, from Georgia, in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. Volume **I**, section **391**.

The Senate election case of Lapham and Miller in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **955**.

The question of eligibility of Edward E. Miller, of Illinois, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **86**.

MILLIGAN.

The Missouri election case of Lawrence v. Milligan, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **183**.

MILLIKEN.

The Maine election case of Milliken v. Fuller in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **828**.

MILLS, ROGER Q., of Texas, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Recognition. Volume **II**, section **1449**.

MINER.

The New York election case of Campbell v. Miner in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

MINERAL LANDS.

The subjects of the mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4228**.

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported on the subject of alien ownership of mineral lands. Volume **IV**, section **4227**.

The Committee on the Public Lands has exercised jurisdiction over subjects relating to mineral lands of the public domain and the entry of such lands for homestead and agricultural purposes. Volume **VII**, section **1926**.

MINERALS.

The Committee on Public Lands has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over public lands in relation to the minerals contained therein, and has reported bills to establish schools of mines. Volume **IV**, section **4202**.

MINES.

The Committee on Public Lands has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over public lands in relation to the minerals contained therein, and has reported bills to establish schools of mines. Volume **IV**, section **4202**.

Legislation providing for the application of mining laws to public lands, the location of mineral claims on such lands, and the exploration and acquisition of mines on land claims is considered by the Committee on the Public Lands rather than the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1932**.

MINES AND MINING, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Section 21 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4223**.

Recent history of the Committee on Mines and Mining, Section 19 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1954**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Mines and Mining jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the mining interests." Volume **IV**, section **4223**.

Legislative propositions relating to the work of the Geological Survey have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4224**. Volume **VII**, section **1960**.

Propositions to establish departments or bureaus of mines and of geology have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4225**.

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported bills for establishing schools of mines and mining experiment stations. Volume **IV**, section **4226**.

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported on the subject of alien ownership of mineral lands. Volume **IV**, section **4227**.

The subjects of the mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4228**. Volume **VII**, section **1955**.

Bills relating to the welfare of men working in mines have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4229**. Volume **VII**, section **1959**.

The subject of mining debris in California has been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4230**.

Legislation providing for relief in cases of mineral contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and claims thereunder, has been considered by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1956**.

Bills relating to the mining laws in their application to the Territories have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1957**.

Bills regulating the mining of radium ores, withdrawing public lands containing such ores, and conserving the radium supply of the United States, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1958**.

Legislation relating to Government fuel yards in the District of Columbia has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1961**.

MINES, BUREAU OF.

The act creating the Bureau of Mines and transferring to it from the Geological Survey supervision of certain investigations is sufficient authorization for transfer from the Geological Survey to the new bureau of laboratories, equipment and furniture used in connection with such investigations. Volume **VII**, section **1223**.

MINES, BUREAU OF—Continued.

The organic law creating the Bureau of Mines, while general in character, was construed as applying to the United States only, and authorization conferred to investigate structural materials and fuels is limited to those within the States and does not extend to those of Alaska. Volume **VII**, section **1224**.

MINISTERS.

In 1825 the House, after a long debate, made an unconditional appropriation for the expenses of the minister to the Panama Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1546, 1547**.

Ministers from foreign Governments and governors of States (but not of Territories) have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

The Speaker is required to set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the President, Members of his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and foreign ministers and suites and their respective families. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

In the absence of an actual appointment by the President, or of confirmation of such appointment by the Senate, an appropriation for the salary of a minister to a country to which a statute authorizes the appointment of an ambassador is subject to a point of order. Volume **VII**, section **1248**.

An appropriation for transportation and subsistence of diplomatic and consular officers en route to and from their posts was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1251**.

MINNESOTA.

House election cases from:

Thirty-fifth Congress.—Fuller v. Kingsbury. Volume **I**, sections **408, 409**.

Thirty-fifth Congress.—Phelps, Cavanaugh, and Becker. Volume **I**, section **519**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Cox v. Strait. Volume **II**, sections **911, 912**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Donnelly v. Washburn. Volume **II**, sections **945–948**.

Seventieth Congress.—Wefald v. Selvig. Volume **VI**, section **178**.

Senate election cases from:

Thirty-fifth Congress.—James Shields. Volume **I**, section **399**.

Sixty-ninth Congress.—Johnson v. Schall. Volume **VI**, section **171**.

The Senate declined to admit a Senator-elect from Minnesota until a formal act of admission had been passed by Congress. Volume **I**, section **399**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE.

- (1) **Rarely called to the chair.**
- (2) **On committees.—Proportion of, in general.**
- (3) **On committees.—On an occasion of ceremony.**
- (4) **On committees.—In impeachments.**
- (5) **On committees.—As to the report.**
- (6) **On committees.—Minority views.**
- (7) **On committees.—Views when the committee is divided evenly.**
- (8) **As managers of conferences.**
- (9) **Refusal to participate in proceedings.**
- (10) **In elections.—Disqualification of returned Member does not give seat to a minority candidate.**
- (11) **In elections.—In relation to decision of contests.**
- (12) **In General.**

(1) Rarely Called to the Chair.

In rare instances members of the minority party have been called to the chair by the Speaker. Volume **III**, section **2596**.

In rare instances in the later practice Members of the minority party have been called to preside in the Committee of the Whole or as Speakers pro tempore. Volume **II**, section **1382**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(1) Rarely Called to the Chair—Continued.**

In the earlier practice a Member of the minority party was sometimes named as Speaker pro tempore. Volume **II**, sections **1390, 1391**.

The Speaker being implicated in certain charges, a Speaker pro tempore selected from the minority party was empowered to appoint a committee of investigation. Volume **II**, section **1286**.

Instance wherein a Member of the minority party was designated as Speaker pro tempore for an occasion of ceremony. Volume **II**, section **1383**.

A Member of the minority party is sometimes designated as Speaker pro tempore on formal occasions. Volume **VI**, section **270**.

(2) On Committees.—Proportion of, in General.

Discussion of the ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

As to proper ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **IV**, section **4467**.

The ratios of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4477**.

The ratio of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the party majority on the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2186**.

The ratio between the majority and minority parties on the standing committees varies with the respective membership of the parties in the House, and is fixed by the majority committee on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2187**.

It is the usage to carry out the principle of majority and minority representation in appointing subcommittees. Volume **IV**, section **4551**.

Committee assignments of all parties other than the controlling party are charged to the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

In the allotment of committee assignments the party in control is termed the majority and all the other parties constitute the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

In making up nominations for committees the majority delegate to the minority, with certain reservations, the selection of minority representation on the committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

Instances in which the majority declined to recognize minority recommendations for committee assignments. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

The majority have at times placed restrictions upon the selection of minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2188**.

(3) On Committees.—On an Occasion of Ceremony.

In appointing a committee to officiate at the administration of the oath to President Fillmore the Speaker selected the majority, including the chairman, from the political party of the President, which was the minority party of the House. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

The Senate constituted its committee to officiate at the administration of the oath to President Fillmore with a majority from the minority side of the Chamber. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

(4) On Committees.—In Impeachments.

The Speaker appointed the committee to carry the impeachment of President Johnson to the Senate from those favoring impeachment and from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

The Speaker gave the minority representation on the committee to carry the impeachment of Judge Delahay to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2505**.

The minority party were represented on the committee to carry the impeachment of Secretary Belknap to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2445**.

The Speaker, in the committee to draw the articles in the Swayne case, gave minority representation to those opposed generally to the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2472**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(4) On Committees.—In Impeachments—Continued.**

The minority party were represented among the managers of the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

The managers elected to conduct the Archbald trial on behalf of the House of Representatives consisted of seven members of the Judiciary Committee and represented both the majority and minority parties in the House. Volume **VI**, section **500**.

Discussion of the nature of impeachable offenses in minority views submitted in the Daugherty case. Volume **VI**, section **456**.

Conflicting views of the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee, in 1921, as to offenses justifying impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **535**.

The House, disregarding the majority report of the committee, adopted the minority recommendation and passed articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

(5) On Committees.—As to the Report.

A Member of the minority party on a committee is sometimes ordered to make the report. Volume **IV**, section **4672**. Volume **VIII**, section **2314**.

Under exceptional circumstances a minority member of a committee has sometimes presented the report of the committee to the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2314**.

Report of an elections committee is sometimes presented by a Member belonging to the minority party in the House (footnote). Volume **II**, section **957**.

It is not in order for the minority to present to the House the records of a committee to show that the committee is disregarding its duty. Volume **IV**, section **4619**.

A minority of a committee, as a question of privilege, having charged the committee with neglect of duty, it was held that the minority, not being competent to make a report, might not thus present a question of privilege. Volume **IV**, section **4619**.

A minority of the Judiciary Committee were authorized to take testimony in the Watrous case. Volume **III**, section **2499**.

Report of committee minority declaring that Senate in ordering a second investigation thereby passed upon question of res adjudicata was sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

An instance in which a committee report was delayed until minority members of the committee could be elected. Volume **VIII**, section **2177**.

(6) On Committees.—Minority Views.

The minority of a committee may not make a report or present a proposition of legislation, but in later years the rules have given to them the right to file views to accompany the report. Volume **IV**, sections **4601–4605**.

Evolution in House and Senate of the practice of filing minority views with reports of committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4601–4605**.

Unless filed with the report, minority views may be presented only by the consent of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4600**.

Minority views accompany reports of committees as a matter of right, but unless filed simultaneously with the report, may be presented only by consent of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2231**.

Leave to file a report or to file minority views while the House is not in session is granted by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.

In a committee a majority vote, a quorum being present, is sufficient to authorize a report, even although later, by action of absentees, those signing minority views outnumber those who voted for the report. Volume **IV**, section **4585**.

The majority of a committee do not always sign the report, but the minority views are subscribed by those submitting them. Volume **IV**, section **4671**.

While committee reports are ordinarily submitted without signature and minority views require signature by those subscribing thereto, there have been exceptional instances in which the former were signed and the latter submitted without signature. Volume **VIII**, section **2229**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(6) On Committees.—Minority Views—Continued.**

Members of a committee sometimes submit individual views in addition to the regular minority views. Volume **IV**, section **4671**.

A resolution or bill accompanying minority views has no standing thereby, but must be offered by a Member on the floor. Volume **IV**, section **4606**.

Minority views were not permitted previous to 1822, but the present practice began to develop soon after that date. Volume **IV**, sections **4608–4618**.

Views of the minority may not include transcripts of testimony or other matters not strictly in the nature of argument. Volume **IV**, section **4607**.

Views of the minority may properly include excerpts and citations quoted in the nature of argument and as sustaining the minority contention. Volume **VIII**, section **2228**.

Instance in 1832 wherein a minority dissent was voiced in the report of the majority and not in separate “views.” Volume **I**, section **783**.

The report of the select committee on the Bank of the United States, submitted to the House in 1932, was accompanied by minority views and individual views. Volume **IV**, section **4474**.

Minority views were filed in 1834 by members of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Volume **III**, section **1732**.

Minority views may accompany the report of a subcommittee made to the committee. Volume **III**, section **1801**. Volume **VI**, section **376**.

Discussion in the Senate on the presentation of minority views. Volume **IV**, sections **4617**, **4618**.

The charge that the minority views of a committee had been abstracted from the Clerk’s office by a Member was investigated as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2603**.

Members of a Congressional Commission, who were not Members of the House or Senate, exercised the privilege of filing minority views when the report was made. Volume **IV**, section **4703**.

Instance wherein the minority of an elections committee recommended declarations as to the question in issue. Volume **I**, section **819**.

Instance wherein minority views, holding a Senator elected by corrupt practices and therefore not entitled to his seat, were sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

Under the practice of the House ample time is allowed for filing minority views in contested election cases. Volume **VI**, section **138**.

Instance wherein the committee rejected the majority report of its subcommittee and adopted the minority views. Volume **VI**, section **188**.

A Member presenting a privileged report and Members submitting minority views are entitled to recognition to read in full the report or views respectively although no question may be pending. Volume **VI**, section **379**.

Minority views, although agreeing with the majority report in the findings of fact, held that the evidence warranted further proceedings toward impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

A committee having been given the right by special order to report from the floor, members of the committee are entitled to the same privilege in presenting minority views. Volume **VIII**, section **2227**.

(7) On Committees.—Views When the Committee Is Divided Evenly.

In the Watrous investigation of 1857, the committee being equally divided, reported the evidence and two propositions, each supported by minority views. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

A committee being unable to reach a decision, this fact was reported, with accompanying minority views. Volume **II**, section **945**.

A committee being unable to agree on a recommendation for action may submit a statement of this fact as their report. Volume **IV**, sections **4665–4666**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(7) On Committees.—View When the Committee Is Divided Evenly—Continued.**

An elections committee being curiously confused as to its majority and minority conclusions, the House disregarded both. Volume **I**, section **819**.

(8) As Managers of Conferences.

In the earlier practice the managers were changed for a second conference, and the Speaker did not particularly consider the committee reporting the measure or the majority and minority divisions of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6345–6351**

Instance wherein the Senate managers of a conference were appointed entirely from the majority party, members of the minority having declined to serve. Volume **V**, section **6337**.

The minority have no especial privileges as to asking conferences. Volume **V**, section **6525**.

Members of a committee of conference may not file supplemental reports nor submit minority views. Volume **VIII**, section **3302**.

(9) Refusal to Participate in Proceedings.

Two Members of the minority party having successfully declined to act as tellers, the Speaker directed the Member who had been appointed teller for the majority party to count the vote. Volume **V**, section **5989**.

Members of the minority declining to serve as tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment, the Speaker appointed all from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax tendered to several Members of the minority a place as one of the tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

It appears that the minority party generally refrained from participating in the ballot for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Instance wherein the minority party in the course of obstruction left the Hall in a body. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

Instance illustrating the extent to which the right of obstruction was cherished as a privilege of the minority. Volume **V**, section **6047**.

(10) In Elections.—Disqualification of Returned Member Does Not Give Seat to a Minority Candidate.

The disqualification of a Member-elect does not entitle a minority candidate to the seat. Volume **I**, section **326**.

The person receiving the majority of the votes in a district being excluded as disqualified, the House, after careful examination, declined to seat the one receiving the next highest number. Volume **I**, section **450**.

Determination by a divided elections committee that the disqualification of a sitting Member does not entitle the contestant, who had received the next highest number of votes, to the seat. Volume **I**, section **424**.

The exclusion of a disloyal Member-elect would not allow a minority candidate to take the seat. Volume **I**, section **323**.

The candidate having the largest number of votes being notoriously disqualified, the House declined to seat the candidate having the next highest number of votes. Volume **I**, section **621**.

In a case somewhat inconclusive it was held that notice of disqualification given seasonably to the electors did not modify the rule against seating a minority candidate. Volume **I**, section **460**.

The Elections Committee concluded in 1873 that if the Member-elect be disqualified the minority candidate is not thereby entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **469**.

The Elections Committee held that a contestant could have no claim to a seat declared vacant because of the constitutional disqualification of the sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **435**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(10) In Elections.—Disqualification of Returned Member Does Not Give Seat to a Minority Candidate—Continued.**

The Elections Committee, in a report sustained on the main issue, held as an incidental question that the English law as to seating a minority candidate where a vacancy is caused by disqualification is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **450**.

A Senator-elect being disqualified the Senate, after elaborate examination, decided that the person receiving the next highest number of votes was not entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **463**.

A question as to whether a State law may give to the minority candidate the seat for which the majority candidate is disqualified. Volume **I**, section **459**.

A Member being appointed to an incompatible office, a contestant not found to be elected was not admitted to fill the vacancy. Volume **I**, section **807**.

The person elected dying before credentials are issued, the minority candidate may not receive the credentials. Volume **I**, section **323**.

In 1868 the House refused a seat to a contestant who received a small minority of the votes in a Territory, but who alleged that the majority voters were disqualified by treasonable antagonism to the Government. Volume **I**, section **467**.

The English law under which a minority candidate succeeds to a vacancy resulting from the disqualification of the majority candidate is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **VI**, section **59**.

(11) In Elections.—In Relation to Decision of Contests.

Instances wherein contestants belonging to the party in the minority in the House were seated. Volume **I**, sections **38, 46, 604**. Volume **II**, sections **891, 952, 958**.

Instance wherein the House declined to seat contestant belonging to the political party in a majority in the House. Volume **II**, section **1001**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee recommended seating of a contestant of minority party, but were overruled by the House. Volume **I**, section **576**.

Instance wherein a minority report criticized the election laws of the State in which the contested election was held. Volume **VI**, section **125**.

Instances wherein the House declined to follow its committee in awarding the seat of a Member of the minority to a Member of the majority party. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

(12) In General.

A Member of the minority party offered the resolution relating to the death of President Taylor. Volume **V**, section **7177**.

Instance wherein the House designated a minority employee as Assistant Sergeant at Arms. Volume **VI**, section **681**.

Election of the majority members of a committee constitutes the committee which may then organize and proceed to business before minority members have been elected. **VIII**, section **2176**.

A discussion of the functions and duties of the majority and minority floor leaders. **VIII**, section **3614**.

The term "minority" in a special order was construed to refer to the Minority party in the House and not to those in the minority on the pending question. Volume **VII**, section **767**.

MINTS.

Subjects relating to mints and assay offices are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4094**. Volume **VII**, section **1798**.

MISBRANDING.

Bills to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, manufacture, sale, or transportation of foods, drugs, medicine, and liquors have occasionally been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1874**.

MISBRANDING—Continued.

Bills relating to the importation of narcotics, of adulterated or misbranded seeds, and of women for immoral purposes have been reported, but not exclusively, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1820**.

MISSISSIPPI.

House election cases from:

Seventh Congress.—Narsworthy Hunter. Volume **I**, section **401**.
 Twenty-fifth Congress.—Gholson, Clairbourne, Prentiss, and Ward. Volume **I**, section **518**.
 Twenty-eighth Congress.—Mississippi Members. Volume **I**, sections **309, 310**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Buchanan v. Manning. Volume **II**, sections **972–974**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Lynch v. Chalmers. Volume **II**, sections **959, 960**.
 Forty-eighth Congress.—Chalmers v. Manning. Volume **I**, section **44**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Hill v. Catchings. Volume **II**, section **1039**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Chalmers v. Morgan. Volume **II**, section **1035**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Kernaghan v. Hooker. Volume **II**, section **1040**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Newman v. Spencer, Ratcliff v. Williams, and Brown v. Allen. Volume **I**, section **754**.

Senate election cases from:

Forty-fifth Congress.—L. Q. C. Lamar. Volume **I**, sections **359, 399**.

In 1873 there was objection to the electoral vote of Mississippi because of alleged informalities and deficiencies in the certificate, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1966**.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The rule gives to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the levees of the Mississippi River.” Volume **IV**, section **4240**.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Subjects relating to the Mississippi River Commission are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River. Volume **IV**, section **4241**.

MISSOURI.

House election cases from:

Fourteenth Congress.—Easton v. Scott. Volume **I**, sections **772, 773**.
 Twenty-eighth Congress.—Missouri Members. Volume **I**, sections **309–310**.
 Thirty-sixth Congress.—Blair v. Barrett. Volume **I**, sections **841–843**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Bruce v. Loan, Birch v. King, and Price v. McClurg. Volume **I**, section **377**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Knox v. Blair. Volume **I**, section **716**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Knox v. Blair. Volume **II**, sections **850, 851**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Lindsay v. Scott. Volume **II**, section **854**.
 Thirty-ninth Congress.—Boyd v. Kelso. Volume **II**, section **855**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Birch v. Van Horn. Volume **II**, sections **869, 870**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Hogan v. Pile. Volume **II**, sections **871, 872**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Switzler v. Anderson. Volume **II**, sections **867, 868**.
 Forty-first Congress.—Shields v. Van Horn. Volume **II**, section **883**.
 Forty-first Congress.—Switzler v. Dyer. Volume **II**, section **873**.
 Forty-fifth Congress.—Frost v. Metcalfe. Volume **II**, section **935**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Sessinghaus v. Frost. Volume **II**, sections **975, 976**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—James H. McLean. Volume **I**, section **553**.
 Forty-eighth Congress.—McLean v. Broadhead. Volume **II**, section **996**.
 Fiftieth Congress.—Frank v. Glover. Volume **II**, section **1011**.
 Fifty-third Congress.—O’Neill v. Joy. Volume **II**, section **1047**.

MISSOURI—Continued.

House election cases from—Continued.

- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Van Horn v. Tarsney. Volume **II**, section **1062**.
- Fifty-seventh Congress.—Horton v. Butler. Volume **II**, sections **1122, 1123**.
- Fifty-seventh Congress.—Wagoner v. Butler. Volume **I**, section **713**.
- Fifty-seventh Congress.—Wagoner v. Butler. Volume **II**, section **1128**.
- Fifty-eighth Congress.—Reynolds v. Butler. Volume **I**, section **685**.
- Fifty-ninth Congress.—Coudrey v. Wood. Volume **I**, section **715**.
- Sixty-second Congress.—Gill v. Catlin. Volume **VI**, section **79**.
- Sixty-second Congress.—Kinney v. Dyer. Volume **VI**, section **135**.
- Sixty-second Congress.—Maurer v. Bartholdt. Volume **VI**, section **131**.
- Sixty-third Congress.—Gill v. Dyer. Volume **VI**, section **138**.
- Sixty-sixth Congress.—Reeves v. Bland. Volume **VI**, section **100**.
- Sixty-sixth Congress.—Salts v. Major. Volume **VI**, section **151**.
- Sixty-seventh Congress.—Bogy v. Hawes. Volume **VI**, section **117**.
- Seventy-first Congress.—Lawrence v. Milligan. Volume **VI**, section **183**.

Senate election case from:

- Forty-second Congress.—Lewis v. Bogy. Volume **I**, section **696**.

In 1821 the electoral vote of Missouri was objected to on the ground that the State was not in the Union, but as the vote was not material to the result the objection was tabled. Volume **III**, section **1937**.

MITCHELL.

The New York election case of Mitchell v. Walsh in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

MITIGATION.

The Senate refused in the Johnson trial to admit as evidence in mitigation testimony held otherwise inadmissible. Volume **III**, section **2222**.

MODIFICATION OF MOTIONS, ETC.

The Member having the right in the House to withdraw a motion before a decision thereon has also the resulting power to modify the motion. Volume **V**, section **5358**.

A modification of a proposition, being dependent on the right of withdrawal, may not be made after the previous question is ordered (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, section **5484**.

After the previous question is ordered on a pending proposition modifications or amendments may be made only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, sections **5482–5485**.

A Member may modify his motion to suspend the rules at any time before the House has ordered a second. Volume **V**, section **6840**.

The rules having been suspended to enable a Member to present a proposition, he may not then modify it. Volume **V**, sections **6841–6843**.

Interpreting the corrupt practices act of the State of Missouri. Volume **VI**, section **79**.

A resolution addressed to the President requesting the transmission of papers having been offered, the Senate modified it by incorporation of the clause “if not incompatible with the public interest.” Volume **VI**, section **433**.

A Member has the right to withdraw a resolution before a decision thereon, and may modify the proposition in the House, but not in the committee. Volume **VI**, section **570**.

A gentlemen’s agreement once entered into is not subject to subsequent revision, even by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **710a**.

An agreement entered into by unanimous consent may be modified by unanimous consent at the pleasure of the House. Volume **VII**, section **946**.

Regulations established by a joint committee under prerogatives conferred by law are not subject to modification by either House. Volume **VII**, section **2165**.

The Committee of the Whole has no authority to modify an order of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2321**.

MOFFET.

The Pennsylvania election case of Myers v. Moffet in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **874**.

MONDAYS.

Motions to suspend the rules may be entertained by the Speaker on the first and third Mondays of each month and on the last six days of a session. Volume **V**, section **6790**.

In making motions to suspend the rules individuals have the preference on the first Monday of the month and committees on the third. Volume **V**, section **6790**.

The second and fourth Mondays of each month are set apart for business presented by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **3304**. Volume **VII**, section **872**.

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills is in order on a Monday set apart for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **716**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills has precedence on Monday of a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **717**.

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider revenue bills has precedence on Monday of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider a bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **718**.

The motion to go into committee on the Whole to consider revenue and general appropriation bills is in order on Monday as on other days. Volume **VII**, section **876**.

Consideration of a general appropriation bill was held to be in order on District of Columbia Monday. Volume **VII**, section **1123**.

A special order which provides for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of includes, unless exception be made, a day such as Monday, set apart by the rules for a class of business. Volume **VII**, sections **763**, **771**.

A special order providing for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of includes Mondays and Fridays, but not Wednesdays. Volume **VII**, section **789**.

Form of special order providing for consideration of a bill with reservation as to days set apart by the rules for classes of business. Volume **VII**, section **808**.

Form of special order providing for suspension of rules on other than a suspension day. Volume **VII**, section **833**.

Form of special order providing temporarily for an additional suspension day. Volume **VII**, section **834**.

Form of special order for the consideration, successively, of a number of bills in designated order in Committee of the Whole and in the House, excepting days set apart by the rules for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business privileged under the rules. Volume **VII**, section **871**.

On a District of Columbia day it is in order to call up for consideration a private bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **873**.

Debate on District Monday is general debate and is not confined to the bill under consideration. Volume **VII**, section **875**.

Members of the committee on the District of Columbia have precedence in recognition for debate on days claimed by the committee for the consideration of District business. Volume **VII**, section **875**.

Bills favorably reported on House or Union Calendars may be considered by consent on the first and third Mondays. Volume **VII**, section **972**.

The Speaker declines to submit requests for unanimous consent to address the House on Mondays reserved for the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **978**.

On the second and fourth Mondays motions to discharge committees conforming to the requirements of the rule are privileged and take precedence of business merely privileged under the general rules of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1011**.

MONDELL, FRANK W., of Wyoming, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations for salaries. Volume **IV**, section **3684**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3783**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3783**.

Point of order. Volume **V**, section **6874**.

MONEYS.

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Treasury of the United States and the deposit of the public moneys. Volume **IV**, section **4028**.

A legislative proposition to maintain the parity of the money of the United States was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV**, section **4089**.

The examination of the accounts of the Departments, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **4315**.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported on the designation of depositories of public moneys. Volume **VII**, section **1794**.

The Banking and Currency Committee exercises jurisdiction of bills establishing legal tender, stabilizing currency and maintaining parity of moneys issued. Volume **VII**, section **1792**.

MONOPOLIES.

The protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1748**.

Bills relating to trusts and monopolies (except common carriers) come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1749**.

MONROE, ELECTION CASE OF.

The New York election case of Monroe v. Jackson in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **814**.

MONROE, JAMES, PRESIDENT.

A message from President Monroe asking for an adjustment of certain personal claims was referred to a select committee with instructions. Volume **V**, section **6632**.

MONTANA.

House election case from:

Forty-eighth Congress. Botkin v. Maginnis. Volume **II**, section **994**.

Senate election cases from:

Fifty-first Congress.—Sanders, Power, Clark, and Maginnis. Volume **I**, section **358**.

Fifty-sixth Congress.—William A. Clark. Volume **I**, sections **692–695**.

The investigation of charges against Burton K. Wheeler, a Senator from Montana. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

MONTAGUE, ANDREW J., of Virginia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1173**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2538**.

MONTGOMERY, A. B., of Kentucky, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3886**.

MONUMENTS.

Subjects relating to monuments and statues in commemoration of individuals have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4342**.

MONUMENTS—Continued.

Bills authorizing the erection of monuments on battlefields have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4341**.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs exercises general but not exclusive jurisdiction of authorizations to receive medals or decorations from foreign governments, extension of thanks of Congress to foreign governments and erection of monuments in foreign lands. Volume **VII**, section **1885**.

Bills relating to battlefields and monuments thereon have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1904**.

MOODY, ELECTION CASE OF.

The North Carolina election case of *Moody v. Gudger*, in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **738**.

MOODY, WILLIAM H., of Massachusetts, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, section **5756**.

Amendments germane. Volume **IV**, section **3825**.

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5874**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3593**.

Call of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2990**.

Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **6986**.

Continuation of public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3703, 3750**.

Five-minute debate. Volume **V**, section **5226**.

Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV**, section **4034**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3582, 3848, 3875**.

Personal privilege. Volume **III**, section **2689**.

Point of order. Volume **V**, section **6870**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2944**.

Substitute amendment. Volume **IV**, section **4902**.

MOON, JOHN A., of Tennessee, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Committees, jurisdiction of. Volume **VII**, section **1835**.

MOORE.

The Virginia election case of *Moore v. Lewis* in the Eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **765**.

The Kentucky election case of *Letcher v. Moore* in the Twenty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **53**.

The Kansas election case of *Moore v. Funston* in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1052, 1053**.

The Georgia election case of *Clark v. Moore*, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **161**.

MOORE, J. HAMPTON, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1447, 1482**.

MOORMAN.

The South Carolina election case of *Moorman v. Latimer* in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1066**.

MOREY.

The Louisiana election case of *Kennedy and Morey v. McCranie* in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **328–336**.

The Louisiana election case of *Spencer v. Morey* in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **913, 914**.

The Ohio election case of *Campbell v. Morey* in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **991, 992**.

MORGAN.

The Ohio election case of Delano v. Morgan in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **864–866**.

The Mississippi election case of Chalmers v. Morgan in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

The Senate election cases of John T. Morgan, of Alabama, and L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **359**.

MORNING HOUR.

(1) **The call of committees.**

(2) **Interruption of the call of committees.**

(1) The Call of Committees.

The rule for consideration of bills on the House Calendar on call of committees. Volume **IV**, section **3118**.

A bill once brought up on call of committees continues before the House in that order of business until finally disposed of. Volume **IV**, section **3120**.

The House having completed the order of business and not being ready to adjourn, the Speaker directed the call of committees to be resumed. Volume **IV**, section **3133**.

A bill must be actually on the House Calendar, and properly there also, in order to be considered in the morning hour. Volume **IV**, sections **3122–3126**.

The Speaker may, upon statements from the chairman and other members of a committee, rule that the calling up of a bill has been authorized by a committee. Volume **IV**, section **3128**.

Interpretation of the rule of the call of committees in the form existing prior to 1890. Volume **IV**, section **3121**.

The call of committees under the Calendar Wednesday rule is differentiated from the call of committees during the regular morning hour, and each maintains its separate calendar. Volume **VII**, section **944**.

(2) Interruption of the Call of Committees.

The rule for interrupting a call of committees at the end of sixty minutes. Volume **IV**, section **3134**.

The call of committees in the morning hour does not necessarily end in sixty minutes. Volume **IV**, section **3119**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union may be made after sixty minutes of the morning hour, or sooner if that order fails. Volume **IV**, section **3135**.

It is not in order before the expiration of sixty minutes of the call of committees to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a bill that is not privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3141**.

An instance wherein the House, by recess, remained for two calendar days at the stage of business wherein the motion under Rule XXIV, section 5, was in order. Volume **IV**, section **3135**.

The call of committees may be interrupted at the end of sixty minutes by a privileged report as well as by a motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **3131, 3132**.

The Speaker has declined to allow the call of committees to be interrupted by a privileged report. Volume **IV**, section **3132**.

The Speaker has declined to allow the call of committees to be interrupted by a request for unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **3130**.

MORRIS.

The Pennsylvania election case of Morris v. Richards in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **554**.

MORRISON.

The New Hampshire election case of Perkins v. Morrison in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **311**.

MORROW, WILLIAM W., of California, Speaker.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Order of business. Volume **IV**, section **3183**.

MORTON.

The election case of Morton and Daily, from the Territory of Nebraska, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **687**.

The Nebraska election case of Morton v. Daily in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, sections **615–619**.

MOSCOWITZ.

The inquiry into the conduct of Grover M. Moscowitz, judge for the eastern district of New York, in 1930. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

MOSES, GEORGE H., of New Hampshire, President pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3186**.
Privileged. Volume **VI**, sections **37, 239**.
Senator, oath of. Volume **VI**, section **19**.

MOSS.

The Kentucky election case of Moss v. Rhea in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1120, 1121**.

MOTIVES.

Mentioning a Member by name, arraigning the motives of Members, and personalities generally are not in order in debate. Volume **V**, section **5131**.

A telegram reprinted in a newspaper charging that a Member had been influenced in his official acts by unworthy motives was held to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **576**.

Inference that a Member is actuated by ulterior motives in official conduct presents a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **598**.

Newspaper assertions that statements made on the floor are false do not give to a question of privilege unless imputing dishonorable motives. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

Statements impugning motives prompting Members in the discharge of their official duties sustain a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **617**.

In speaking to a question of personal privilege a Member is required to confine his remarks to the question involved, but is entitled to enter into a discussion of related matters showing motives which prompted the charges giving rise to the question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **619**.

Statements in published hearings of a committee attributing unworthy motives to a Member for acts in representative capacity give rise to a question of privilege even though not noted at the time nor reported by the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2216**.

It was held out of order in the Senate to refer to a Member of the House in opprobrious terms or to impute to him improper conduct or unworthy motives. Volume **VIII**, section **2513**.

Reflection upon the motives actuating the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in rendering a decision constitutes a breach of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2515**.

It is not in order in debate for a Member to impugn the motives or criticize the actions of Members of the Senate. Volume **VIII**, section **2520**.

MOTOR BOATS.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries reports bills dealing with motor boats. Volume **VII**, section **1855**.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Registration and supervision of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1819**.

MOVER.

No Member may speak more than once to the same question unless he be the mover or proposer, in which case he may speak in reply after all choosing to speak have spoken. Volume **V**, section **4991**.

The right of the “mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending” to close debate does not belong to a Member who has merely moved to reconsider the vote on a bill which he did not report. Volume **V**, section **4994**.

In the earlier practice of the House the right of the mover to close the debate might not be cut off by the previous question. Volume **V**, section **4995**.

The mover of a proposition is entitled to prior recognition for allowable motions relating thereto. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

In recognizing Members to move to recommit the Speaker gives preference, first, to the ranking minority member of the committee reporting the bill; then to the remaining minority members of that committee in the order of their rank, and if no member of the committee qualifies, then to the leader of the minority party in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2767**.

A Member opposed to the bill as a whole is recognized to move to recommit in preference to one opposed to a portion of the bill only. Volume **VIII**, section **2769**.

A member of the committee reporting a bill is entitled to prior recognition to move recommitment in preference to one not a member of the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2769**.

Prior right to move to recommit belongs to the member of the committee reporting the bill who first rises and qualifies as opposed to the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2770**.

When the previous question has been ordered on a bill and amendment to final passage, members of the committee reporting the bill who qualify without condition or reservation are entitled to priority in recognition to move to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2771**.

The right to move to recommit a House bill with Senate amendment belongs to a Member opposed to the bill rather than to one opposed to the Senate amendment only. Volume **VIII**, section **2772**.

A member of the committee opposed to the bill reporting the measure is entitled to recognition to move recommitment over one not a member of the committee but otherwise equally qualified. Volume **VIII**, section **2773**.

In recognizing under the rule to move to recommit, the Speaker is governed by the attitude of Members toward the bill and not by their political affiliation. Volume **VIII**, section **2772**.

A Member who failed to vote may not move to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2774**.

On a vote on which the yeas and nays have not been ordered recorded, any member may move to reconsider regardless as to whether he voted with the prevailing side. Volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

A vote having been incorrectly announced through error on the part of the Clerk, it is in order to move that the Journal and Record be amended to conform to the facts, or the Speaker may of his own initiative announce the correction and direct that the Journal be corrected. Volume **VIII**, section **3162**.

While it is unusual to instruct conferees before a conference is had, it is in order to moved instructions for a first conference as for any subsequent conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3230**.

The proponent of a motion is entitled to the floor against all save the member in charge, who has prior right to recognition and may move the previous question at any time during the hour allotted him. Volume **VIII**, section **3231**.

MOVER—Continued.

Recognition to move recommitment of a conference report is due Members opposed to the report, regardless of party affiliations, but in the absence of other considerations preference is accorded Members of the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **3319**.

Under general parliamentary usage a Member having the floor may yield time for debate to others and retain the right to resume debate or move the previous question. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

Instance wherein the Speaker near the end of a session requested that Members desiring to be recognized to move to suspend the rules submit their request in writing. Volume **VIII**, section **3401**.

Recognition to move suspension of the rules on days on which the motion is in order is within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3402**.

Pending the decision of a question of order raised against a conference report it is in order to move to suspend the rules and agree to the report. Volume **VIII**, section **3422**.

MUDD.

The Maryland election case of Mudd v. Compton in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **577–580**

MUHLENBERG, FREDERICK A., of Pennsylvania, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adherence. Volume **V**, section **6253**.

Speaker's vote. Volume **V**, section **6956**.

MUMFORD.

The election case of George Mumford, of North Carolina, in the Fifteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **497**.

MURPHY.

The Iowa election case of Murphy v. Haugen in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **133**.

MURRAY.

The South Carolina election case of Murray v. Elliott in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

MUSCLE SHOALS.

The control and disposition of nitrate and power plants at Muscle Shoals are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1897**.

MUSEUMS.

Authorization for designs of Library and Museum buildings within the District of Columbia and the erection of buildings on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **1971**.

MUSIC.

The Speaker and President of the Senate have discretion as to the use of the Capitol grounds for processions, assemblies, music, and speeches on occasions of national interest. Volume **V**, section **7312**.

MUSTER ROLL.

The Election Committee held copies of muster rolls of a regiment prima facie evidence of the age of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **851**.

MUTES.

Although the State constitution required that every vote be given viva voce the Elections Committee, in a report which failed, evidently for other reasons to be sustained, decided that the votes of certain mutes might be counted. Volume **I**, section **54**.

MUTINY.

Bills of lading as evidence, bonds in admiralty cases, willful destruction of vessels, mutiny, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4145**.

MYERS.

The Pennsylvania election case of Kline v. Myers in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **723**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Myers v. Moffet in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **874**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Cessna v. Myers in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, sections **885, 886**.

The South Carolina election case of Meyers v. Patterson in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

The South Carolina election cases of Dantzler v. Lever, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **122**.

The South Carolina election cases of Richardson v. Lever, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

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